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NEW RUSSIAN ARMY HEAD MUST NOT BE RELATIVE OF TSAR!

Generalissimo To Be Chosen From Some Other Family

BRITISH POSITION

Motion In House Of Commons Up For Discussion Today

PREMIER'S SPEECH

Lloyd George Replies To Asquith and Is Heckled By Irish

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Times states that the Provisional Government has decided that it is necessary to appoint as Generalissimo of the Russian forces a person who is not connected with the House of Romanoff.

The National Union of Finland hopes for great things from the new regime. M. Raditcheff, the new Governor, has always been a staunch defender of Finnish rights.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, in reply to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George stated that, owing to the dramatic suddenness of events in Russia, it was impossible at present to give a detailed account of what he believed would prove to be a landmark in the history of the world.

Whole Country Supports

In relating, amid cheers, the events leading to the formation of the Provisional Government, Mr. Lloyd George continued: "So far as our information goes, the new Government has received the support both of the country as a whole and of the army and navy. Our information, however, does not enable us to say that all danger is over.

"It is satisfactory to know that the new Government has been formed with the express purpose of carrying on the war with increased vigor. The Imperial Government is confident that the Russian people will find that liberty is compatible with order, even in times of revolution and that free peoples are the best defenders of their own honor." (Loud and ironical cheers from the Irish party and cries of: "Why don't you practice what you preach?")

Epoch in History

Mr. Lloyd George continued that the Imperial Government was confident that these events, "which mark an epoch in the history of the world and the first great triumph of the principles for which we entered the war (renewed cheers from the Irish party), will not result in confusion or slackening in the conduct of the war, but in closer and more effective co-operation of the Russian people and the Allies in the cause of the freedom of humanity." The Government proposed to put down a motion on the subject for the 22nd.

Ends Long Struggle

Petrograd, March 19.—A manifesto issued by the Provisional Government to the citizens proclaims that the *coup d'etat* has set the keystone upon long years of struggle.

It recalls the promises of constitutional liberties made in 1905 and traces the subsequent withdrawal of the rights granted till the country had relapsed into an abyss of absolute rule and administrative arbitrariness and the country found itself faced with a power steeped in vice and infamy.

The Government undertakes to provide the utmost necessary to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. It declares its intention to observe foreign alliances and agreements.

British Gain 200 Sq. Miles Within Forty-Eight Hours; Germans Retreating Rapidly

French Capture Another Twenty Villages; Berlin Is Expecting 'A Greater Tannenberg'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Our pursuit continued. Our cavalry and advanced guards, driving back the enemy rearguards, gained ground to the depth of from two to eight miles. Forty more villages were taken.

Our trenches were raided in the neighborhoods of Loos and Ypres. A few British soldiers are missing.

Our aeroplanes, co-operating with our infantry, did much valuable work.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, in a message wired yesterday evening, opens with a reference to the unaccustomed sight of cavalry patrols skirmishing with small parties of Uhlans and batteries of artillery constantly galloping across country and taking up new positions covering the enemy's retreat.

The operations today were carried on under a dark sky, with a gale of wind blowing.

Gain 200 Square Miles

During the past forty-eight hours we have pushed the Germans off something like two hundred square miles of ground and the intended orderly retirement of the Germans has developed into a rapid retreat. Our patrols are fighting their rearguards all the way, sometimes driving them closely on the main forces. It is abundantly clear that the Germans are being considerably mauled as they go.

The British front from Arras to Nesle has now lost the character of a line of defence and has streamed forward in the elusive contour of open warfare.

The most striking illustration of the rapidity of our advance during the past two days is the fact that our patrols have got astride the railway and the road between Arras and Bapaume in various places without encountering any resistance. The great Le Transloy-Hebuterne-Arras salient has disappeared.

The railway and road have been much damaged but communication can be quickly restored.

On Joffre's Old Line

Reuter's correspondent quotes the interesting fact that we are now, practically, holding the line General Joffre chose in the attempted but unsuccessful stand made by the French during the great retreat.

The fewness of the snipers, machine-gun teams and explosive traps testify to the breaking down of obstructive enemy tactics owing to the mobility of our advance.

Our air-men have been rendering invaluable service, notwithstanding the frantic counter-attacks made by the enemy's aircraft to restrict their observation, swooping down within close range of the Uhlans and emptying the drums of their Lewis guns among the horsemen.

Reuter's correspondent today says the slowing down of the retreat is probably owing to the equinoctial gales roaring over Northern France. There have also been rain-squalls, but not sufficient rain to render the ground bad. Despite the tempestuousness of the weather, we made considerable progress.

The New Front

Followed, roughly, from south of Arras, our front runs through or on the fringe of the following places: Beaurains, Mercatel, Boirey, Becquerell, Boyelles, St. Leger, Moiry, Vaulx, Vraucourt, Beugny, Haplincourt, Barastre, Bus, Lechelle, Etricourt, Moislains, Peronne, Doingt, St. Christ, Iaoyenne, Canizy, to the neighborhood of Ham on the eastward bend of the Somme. Our

(Continued on Page 2)

All Safe on Poltava; Chance Of Salving if Weather Holds

Latest Wireless From s.s. Poltava

The Russian Volunteer Fleet Agency in Shanghai, early this morning received the following wireless from the Captain of the s.s. Poltava, which is on the rocks at The Saddles. The message was dated 11 p.m.

"Still afloat; Nos. 1 and 2 holds filled; still, fine weather; if it keeps up, there is chance of salving; ship's boilers out of commission; Tug Alexandra has proceeded to Shanghai with Chinese passengers and mails; foreign passengers transferred to U.S.S. Cincinnati; Indigirka returning, not wanted; Chinese revenue cruiser Chuentiao standing by.—Captain, Poltava."

The Russian Volunteer Fleet steamer Poltava, on her way from Vladivostock to Shanghai, via Nagasaki, ran on some rocks in the South Bay of the North Saddles Islands, in a thick fog, late on Tuesday night. She had 28 passengers on board, including 4 Europeans, as well as mails and cargo.

The steamer, which is of 3,476 tons register and 1,922 tons net, was built in 1909 and is a nicely fitted passenger boat. She was plying on the regular mail service between Vladivostock and Shanghai and was commanded by Captain Kasturin. She had a pilot on board at the time.

The first intimation of the accident was received in Shanghai at 5.40 a.m. yesterday morning, in the form of a wireless from the ship, saying that she had grounded on the Saddles in a thick fog. A second message received at 6.30 announced the ship in a sinking condition and asked for help. Two subsequent flashes received about 9 o'clock brought word that the fore and second holds had already filled and that they were expecting the midship compartments and the stokehold also to be flooded.

Meanwhile the Russian Volunteer Fleet Agency had despatched to the scene their steamer Indigirka, which was loading alongside the Old Ningpo Wharf and also arranged with the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co. to send out the tugs Victoria and Alexandra to the rescue with full salvage gear.

The commanding officers of both the Chinese and American fleets were also asked to send assistance, as a result of which Commander Chadwick of the U.S.S. Wilmington despatched the cruiser Cincinnati to the wreck. The Chinese revenue cruiser Chuentiao, and the gunboat Kiangyuen, as well as the cruiser Haichow, which was off Woosung, were detailed by the Chinese authorities to render assistance.

The U.S.S. Cincinnati was delayed owing to the dense fog, but reached the Poltava and anchored near her at about 5.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The salvage of the ship, according to late wireless reports, was considered very difficult, if at all possible, and it was believed the ship would founder during the night. Everything possible, however, was being salved from the wreck in the meantime.

The Cincinnati was bringing back on board the four European passengers, and would be in Shanghai about 9 o'clock this morning.

The tug Alexandra had also started back, and was taking care of the other passengers and the crew, as well as the mails. The Victoria and the Indigirka remained with the Poltava aiding in the salvage work.

The Chinese gunboat Kiangyuen reported at 9.30 p.m. that the Poltava was still afloat at that time.

The following messages were picked up by the French Wireless Station:

"The passengers were 4 foreigners and 24 Chinese. Passengers, crew and officers have been landed."

Cincinnati received the following: "Many thanks your kindness. Passengers will go on board Alexandra; cannot dispose of them. Captain, Poltava."

Following received from Poltava: "Will not want anything today; I am not sure ship will hold all the night; tomorrow will see. Captain, Poltava."

Received from Cincinnati: "Foreigners came on board; returning Woosung tonight; will be in Shanghai by 9 a.m. if clear. Consider salvage Poltava very difficult, if at all."

Leaders of Great Revolution in Russia and Man Whose Talk with German Agent Helped Cause It

M. Rodzianko

M. Miliukoff

M. Protopopoff

The personnel of the provisional ministry in Russia, which has been formed to take charge of the new government, and which may be definitely confirmed at a general assembly to be held within the next fortnight, consists of very able and progressive men, in large part members of the Duma, according to Captain George Synnerberg, commercial attache of Russia to China and Japan. Capt. Synnerberg is now in Shanghai.

Prince Lvov, who takes the portfolio of Premier and Minister for the Interior, he says, hails from the zemstvo of Moscow and is known to be a remarkably good speaker. He was a member of the first Duma, and has been the President of the Committee of the union of zemstvos.

M. Miliukoff has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. He is one of the chief leaders of the new movement, together with M. Rodzianko. He is a professor of Russian history, and a great authority on Balkan questions. Before the war he bitterly attacked the then Foreign Minister Sassonoff for Russia's conduct of her Balkan affairs. He was a member of the Duma for Petrograd, and belonged to the "Kode" or constitutional democratic party, of which he was the leader. Besides being a politician he is a frequent and well known writer and editor in the "Riech," the organ of the Constitutional Democratic Party.

M. Alexandre Kerenski, the newly appointed Minister of Justice, comes with a great reputation. He is a doctor of law, and a member of the "Trudovik" party in the last Duma and represented the city of Saratoff. He was well known as a social democrat, but now announces that he is a republican, which is taken to mean that he favors a Republic.

The new Minister of Communications is given in the recent telegrams as "Mekrakoff," but this should be "Nekrasoff," who is Vice-President of the Duma and a member of the "Oktiabrist" party.

M. Konovaleff, who is the new Minister of Commerce and Industry, is a member of the Duma for Kostrom District. He was President of the Moscow Chamber of Commerce and head of the Committee of the local Bourse.

Professor Manuiloff, Minister of Education, is a former member of the Council of Empire, and Rector of the Moscow University.

M. Alexander Guchkoff, now Minister of War, and acting also as Minister for the Navy, was a member of the Council of Empire, and President of the War Industrial Committee. He was previously a leader in the "Oktiabrist" party, and as a member of the committee of the Russian Red Cross Society served in the Transvaal war in South Africa, the Russo-Japanese war, and the present war. He comes from a rich and noble family, and is a member of the Petrograd zemstvo. He was also a member of the Petrograd Municipal Council. In the 3rd Duma he was considered the best speaker in the Chamber.

M. Shingareff, Minister of Agriculture, belongs to the "Kode" Party in the Duma, and was also in the Municipal Council of Petrograd, where he was a member of the Committee on Finance.

M. Codnieff, Imperial Comptroller, is also a member of the Duma.

M. V. Lvov, who has been appointed Procurator General of the Holy Synod, is a member of the Duma for the Samara District.

The new Minister of Finance is M. Terescheuno.

M. Raditcheff has been nominated resident secretary in Petrograd for Finland.

Baron Rosen, who is well known in the Far East as Minister to Japan, has been appointed Governor General of Finland. He was also at one time Russian Ambassador to Washington.

M. Protopopoff, the former vice-president of the Duma, was the president of the Parliamentary delegation to London and Paris last year. It was he who met Worburg, consular representative of the German Minister to Sweden, at Stockholm, from which partly arose the talk of a separate peace between Russia and Germany. As a result of this indiscretion Premier Sturmer was obliged to resign. It was due to the influence of Rasputin, the court monk, that M. Protopopoff again entered politics and was given the portfolio of Minister for the Interior. It was M. Protopopoff who advised the Tsar to prorogue the Fourth Duma and it was Protopopoff who was attending the spiritualistic seance when the revolution broke out.

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD TO HAVE CREDIT BANK

Charter for New Corporation Designed to Further Aid In Development

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, has announced that steps have been taken to establish an organisation called the British Trade Corporation, which would be given a charter and whose principal object would be to facilitate and establish a Trade Credit Bank, connected with the existing banks, for the purpose of developing British trade abroad.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 22
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava... Mar. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Mar. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Mar. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Mar. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 29
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Mar. 29
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador ....Mar. 31
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Apr. 1

The American mail is due here on or about March 24, per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago Maru.

Von Hintze to Reach Here Next Week-End

To Board Dutch s.s. Rembrandt For U. S. and Holland; Ask For Safe Conduct

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 21.—It is now stated that the German Minister, von Hintze, will not leave till Saturday. He will board the Dutch s.s. Rembrandt at Woosung and proceed via Nagasaki and Honolulu to America, for Holland. The Waichiaopu has applied to the Allied Legations for a safe conduct for his party.

Canton, March 21.—The Cantonese, desiring that the country shall maintain a united front, do not welcome Kang Yu-wei's circular telegram opposing the policy of the Central Government towards Germany.

4 Europeans Drown In Wreck at Mekong

La Grandiere Runs Ashore; Several Natives, Mails And Cargo Also Lost

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hanoi, March 20.—The launch La Grandiere has been wrecked on the Mekong, near Laos. Four Europeans and a number of natives were drowned and the mails and cargo lost.

NINE DAYS OF FIGHTING IN BALKANS RESULTLESS

Germans Repulse Charges By French; Bulgarians Also Claim Successes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—A Bulgarian official communique reports:—We repulsed enemy attacks between Lake Ochrida and Lake Prespa and east of Lake Prespa.

A German official communique says: The battle which has lasted for nine days, between Lake Ochrida and Lake Prespa and also on the heights northward of Monastir, has been without result. The attacks made by storming parties of French troops failed.

RAIDER IN CHINA SEA?

Tokio, March 20.—There is an unconfirmed report that a German converted cruiser has appeared in the sea of China.

The Weather

Very variable breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 62.5 and the minimum 42.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 49.5 and 45.1.

$115,000,000 VOTE TO SPEED UP NAVY SIGNED BY WILSON

Strengthen Personnel With 374 Officers Taken From Naval Academy

DRUNK U-BOAT MEN

Sunk His Ship, Declares Captain Of Norwegian Sailing Vessel

7 AMERICANS DIE

Vigilancia was Deliberately Torpedoed, Unwarned; Useless Guarantees

What Are You Going To Do With People Who Do These Things?

A Summary of the day's news at Sea

Torpedo American ships, unwarned. Seven men drown, many are missing.

Sink small neutral ship. Turn company, including woman, adrift in leaky boat in mid-ocean.

Attack relief-ships carrying Germans' own safe-conduct! Seven killed as result.

In drunken fit, sink neutral ship.

Attack empty relief-boat! Eight more killed.

Part of America's answer is $115,000,000 to speed up naval construction, so that eventual reckoning will be swift and sure!

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 20.—President Wilson has authorised an expenditure of one hundred and fifteen million gold dollars to speed up naval construction and purchase auxiliary craft. Three hundred and seventy four additional naval officers have been secured by drafts from the Naval Academy.

Memphis Men Still Missing

London, March 19.—Sixteen of the crew of the American steamer City of Memphis have been landed. They state that the vessel was torpedoed on Saturday evening by two submarines. The steamer was carrying no cargo.

The Captain and nine of the crew of the City of Memphis are still missing.

The Captain of the Norwegian sailing vessel Collingwood (1,042 tons), which was sunk by a submarine on the 12th, says that the crew of the submarine were drunk.

Seven Americans Drown

Fifteen of the crew of the American steamer Vigilancia, including seven Americans, were drowned. The ship, which was flying the American flag and ensign and had its name painted in large letters, on both sides, was torpedoed without warning last Friday morning.

Two torpedoes were fired. The first missed, but the second struck her on the starboard side and she sank in ten minutes. Twenty-five men were accidentally thrown into the sea as the boats were being lowered. Ten were picked up, but the others were lost, owing to the swell.

The boats reached land at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. One of the crew is paralysed from exposure.

The Captain, his wife and eight of the crew of the small Swedish schooner Dag have been landed after a very terrible experience. The Dag was bound from Laguna, in Peru, to Falmouth, with a cargo of logwood. One of her two boats had been destroyed and the other badly damaged by a hurricane in the Atlantic.

Adrift in Leaky Boat

The German submarine U.37 intercepted the schooner, early last Tuesday morning, forced the crew to take to their leaky boat, took the ship's papers and then bombed and sunk the schooner. They abandoned the boat 200 miles off the Scillies, with a

little water and a few tins of meat for the ten persons in her.

The weather was intensely cold, while constant baling was necessary to keep the leaky boat afloat. Many ships' lights were seen at night, but they did not observe the tiny craft. The food and water gave out and all were nearly dead with cold and hunger when, after four days, they reached a lightship.

Ignore Own Guarantees

Amsterdam, March 20.—Two of five Belgian relief vessels, provided with German safe-conducts, have been shelled by German submarines and seven of the crews killed.

Attack Empty Relief Ship

Stavanger, March 19.—The Dutch steamer Selien, on a voyage from Rotterdam to New York, in ballast, flying the flag of the Belgian Relief Commission, reports that she was attacked by a German submarine. She lowered a boat containing eight men, all of whom were killed. The s.s. Selien put on full speed and escaped.

76 Neutral Ships Sunk, Official German Report

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

San Francisco, March 18.—It is officially reported from Berlin: During the month of February, German submarines have sunk 292 hostile ships, with a tonnage of 644,000 and 76 neutral ships, with a tonnage of 137,500, in all 368 merchantmen, with a tonnage of 781,500.

German submarines have also sunk 17 steamers, 2 sailing vessels and 3 trawlers, with a total tonnage of 40,850. A small hostile cruiser has been sunk by a submarine.

NEW FRENCH MINISTRY IS SELECTED BY RIBOT

Includes Best Elements of Socialists and Radicals; Pick Of Old Members

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 19.—The new French Cabinet has been formed as follows:

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot.
Minister for War, M. Painleve.
Minister of Marine, Admiral Lacaze.
Minister of Munitions, M. Thomas.
Minister of Finance, M. Thierry.
Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy.
Minister of Commerce, M. Clementel.
Food Controller, M. Violette.
Minister of Labor, M. Bougeois.
Minister of Justice, M. Viviani (ex-Premier).

London, March 20.—The formation of the French Cabinet has proceeded without a hitch. It represents the best elements of the Socialist and Radical parties, while retaining the most successful members of the old Ministry, like M. Ribot, a stern financial economist; M. Thomas, who is dubbed the French Lloyd George; Admiral Lacaze, who is in charge of naval operations in the Mediterranean and M. Painleve, "the godfather of French aviation," whose agitation led to the introduction of aeroplanes in the French army; he is the foremost mathematician in France and has long been connected with the Army Committee in the Chamber.

The appointment of such a sagacious, experienced and authoritative statesman as M. Ribot as Premier generally satisfies France. He is regarded as eminently fitted for the Government.

Obituary

Mrs. E. Akehurst

The funeral of the late Mrs. Evelyn Akehurst took place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. There was a large attendance of friends. The Christian Science service was used, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard officiating. The pallbearers were: Messrs. H. B. Knight, D. Jephson, M. Nathan, W. G. Pitcairn, W. H. Emberley and F. B. Land.

Mr. E. Foster

Mr. Edward Foster, chief engineer of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., passed away yesterday. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. All friends are invited. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Mr. Ll. George Opens Imperial Conferences

Speeches By Borden, Massey, Gen. Smuts, Morris And Maharajah of Bikanir

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—The first of the series of historic Cabinet conferences at which the Dominions and India are represented commenced at the Premier's house today. Crowds of journalists and photographers gathered in Downing Street, but the bleak and piercing wind prevented anything like a crowd.

The first to arrive was Mr. Walter Long, who was followed by Sir Edward Morris, the Premier of Newfoundland, who only returned from France yesterday evening. Following the arrival of the members of the Cabinet, came a succession of motors, bringing Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada; Mr. J. D. Hazen, the Canadian Minister of Marine; Sir Joseph Ward, the New Zealand Minister of Finance and Mr. W. T. Massey, Premier of New Zealand. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, with the Maharajah of Bikanir and Sir James Meston, the Indian representatives, walked over from the India Office.

General Smuts was the last to arrive. He and the Maharajah of Bikanir were in uniform. All the others were in mufti.

The War Cabinet sat for two and a half hours. The representatives of the Dominions were greatly impressed by the tone of the Cabinet proceedings, which opened with a speech by the Premier, to which Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. T. Massey, General Smuts, Sir Edward Morris and the Maharajah of Bikanir replied.

The Cabinet then proceeded to ordinary business. Subsequently, the representatives of the Dominions and India attended a debate on the Dardanelles Commission, in the House of Commons.

The Manchester Guardian is publishing a special number to synchronise with the first meeting of the Imperial Cabinet. It contains a message from Mr. Lloyd George in which he says that the overseas representatives have been asked to attend because "we feel it is imperative that the whole Empire should assist in arriving at certain impending decisions about the war and the terms of peace, which will be decidedly important to the future of all its peoples. The meetings are evidence of the still greater changes which the war is bringing about in the inter-relation of the different parts of the Empire, the full nature of which will not be apparent until after the war and the consequences only will be dealt with then."

TURKS MAY BE RINGED BY TWO ALLIED ARMIES

Anglo-Russians Nearing Junction; Sheikh-ul-Islam Proclaims Holy War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—A despatch from Mesopotamia, announcing the withdrawal of the Turkish forces, suggests that the Turks are likely to be caught by the Anglo-Russian pincers, since Bakubah is only 57 miles from Khanikin, on which the Russians are advancing from the East, they being 83 miles from the same point.

The Athens correspondent of the Times wires that, according to information from Turkey, the Irade for a general mobilisation of the male population was prepared months ago, but the Government has not dared to publish it, for fear of a rising. In view of the fall of Bagdad, the Sheikh-ul-Islam has declared a Holy War and the Turkish Government has issued the Irade, taking every precaution against a rising.

An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: We crossed the Diala on Saturday night and occupied Basriz and part of Bakubah, which is a good supply center. The inhabitants are friendly and ready to trade. Meanwhile, the enemy have retired hastily towards Khanikin.

2 BRITISH DESTROYERS TORPEDOED DURING RAID

One and Merchantman Sunk; German Vessels Make Hurried Escape In Darkness

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: Enemy destroyers shelled the undefended watering-place of Ramsgate on the night of the 17th-18th. They hurriedly escaped in the darkness and it was impossible to ascertain the damage inflicted on them.

The enemy's vessels engaged and torpedoed one of our destroyers eastward of Dover. She returned their fire with torpedoes and guns, with what result is not known. Eight survivors were picked up. All the officers were drowned.

A second British destroyer was torpedoed while picking up the survivors, but was not seriously damaged.

A British merchantman was also torpedoed and sunk in the Downs.

British Gain 200 Sq. Miles

(Continued from Page 1)

cavalry and infantry patrols are everywhere active east of this line.

We hold the line of the Somme in some strength from Peronne southward to Cabizy. Our reconnaissance patrols are active as far as Mousoung-Hausee.

On several sectors between Arras and Bapaume, our cavalry maintained touch with the enemy the whole day long. Yesterday, there was a good deal of skirmishing, but no heavy fighting.

Bapaume and Peronne have been gutted to a large extent. There is accumulating evidence of the poisoning and sullying of water supplies by the Germans, but purification is a comparatively simple business.

The latest news shows that the Arras to Peronne front is swinging round, today, like the alteration in a clock's hands from five to 4.30. The Germans have fallen back behind Hendecourt, nearly ten miles south-east of Arras and are only two miles from the main road to Cambrai.

Germans Beg Food

One significant episode of their retreat occurred just before Nesle was evacuated, when the German soldiers begged the inhabitants for victuals and said that they were absolutely without food.

A review of the western front says that the question of where the Germans will make a stand against their pursuers is still unsolved, but indications seem to point to a line covering Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere and Laon.

Cambrai is the center of distribution for a wide district, is well-equipped with factories and warehouses and is also a great railway junction, with six lines equipped for the heaviest traffic, while numerous roads meet in the town. The loss of Cambrai would be a serious blow, affecting even the German forces at Lille and Ypres, as it would cut not only a great feeder line from Cologne through Maubeuge, but would also sever the line Metz-Sedan-Lille-Ostende, running parallel to the old front.

Bapaume Ridge was the last natural obstacle covering Cambrai. Miles of level agricultural country, offering no marked military position, now face the British, but this does not imply that fortifications do not exist.

Saint Quentin likewise stands as one of the main arteries of Europe. A large canal traffic, besides a railway, links the Champagne front with the north-west. The whole district is a veritable net-work of railways.

Cause Big Losses, Says Berlin

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—There have been infantry and cavalry engagements in the districts we have abandoned on both sides of the Somme and the Oise. The enemy suffered heavy losses.

We repulsed violent attacks on the left bank of the Meuse. We brought down thirteen aeroplanes.

French Take 20 More Towns

Paris, March 20.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: During the day our troops advanced beyond Ham, on the Somme, and Chauny, on the Oise. We hold numerous localities between.

Our cavalry are operating several kilometers north of Ham. We captured a convoy retiring in the direction of St. Quentin. Our advance at this point attained a depth of thirty-five kilometers.

Our detachments south of Chauny reached the line Ailette-Soissons and entirely relieved the enemy pressure.

North-east of Crouy our advanced elements progressed along the Maubeuge Road. About twenty villages and small towns were liberated during the day.

Before retiring the enemy laid waste the country, cutting down fruit-trees, tearing up the roots in the fields, destroying with mines all roads and bridges and burning numerous villages to the ground, whose inhabitants, without shelter and starving, have had to be fed by the French troops.

There has been a violent artillery action in the Champagne. We recaptured almost all the trenches on the left bank of the Meuse in which the enemy penetrated. Fighting continues.

Weather Makes Trouble

The communique this afternoon reported: There has been little change during the night from the Avre to the Aisne. Our advanced elements progressed slightly and continue to maintain contact with the enemy. Our advance has become more difficult, owing to the destruction of all means of communication and bad weather.

An artillery struggle in the Champagne ended without an infantry action. Our fire repulsed with heavy losses German attacks between Ayocourt Wood and Hill 304. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

A military eyewitness, describing the German retreat, says that there are signs everywhere of a precipitate withdrawal. Stirring human scenes were observed when the French cavalry entered Nesle on the 19th. All the inhabitants lined the streets and greeted them with wild acclamations.

A French aviator was the first arrival, at eight o'clock in the morning. He descended when he sighted the French flag flying from a house-top.

The cross-roads outside Roye were mined and are now gaping holes, filling with water from the Avre. All the houses were savagely pillaged, only a mattress, chair and table being left each inhabitant, but the houses are standing.

The inhabitants expected to be carried off, but explained: "The Germans did not expect you yet." Trees and haystacks have been destroyed and there is not a bundle of straw anywhere.

Expect Second Tannenberg

Amsterdam, March 20.—Major Moraht, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt, says that every German should be pleased with the German retreat, for it means that Marshal von Hindenburg is luring on the British and French forces, in order to inflict unprecedented loss upon them.

All German comment on the retreat re-echoes the remarks made by Major Moraht. Indeed, a second Tannenberg, but on a far greater scale, seems to be expected. The German newspapers recall how Hindenburg drew the Russians away from their communications into the open and then pounced on them with tremendous force.

The Dutch Press is sceptical regarding the repetition of this triumph. The Maasbode says that it is sheer nonsense to maintain that the Germans are retiring entirely voluntarily. The Tyd points out that Hindenburg's game must be fully known to the Allied Commanders, who will never fall into such a crude trap.

Systematic Abandonment Is Admitted By Germans

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 18.—(From the report of the Great Headquarters).—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has reported to the Kaiser at the Great Headquarters about the general situation.

There was lively fighting between La Bassee Canal and the Scarpe. Near Loos, a German thrusting detachment took 18 prisoners.

On both sides of Arras, hostile reconnoitering took place. A hostile battalion advanced to our positions, but was repulsed near Roclincourt. Near Tilloy, the enemy entered our positions, but were defeated in hand-to-hand fighting and left a number of prisoners in our hands.

Between Arras and the Oise, in the strip of land systematically abandoned by us, the British and French occupied our former positions, also several towns, including Bapaume, Peronne, Roye and Noyon. Our protecting troops inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, before giving way.

On the right bank of the Meuse, two French companies attacked a trench sector, but were repulsed. On the Combers heights, near Mazey and north of St. Mihiel, German storming detachments entered the French position and returned with a score of prisoners.

In the aerial fights, the enemy lost 19 aeroplanes, while we lost 3.

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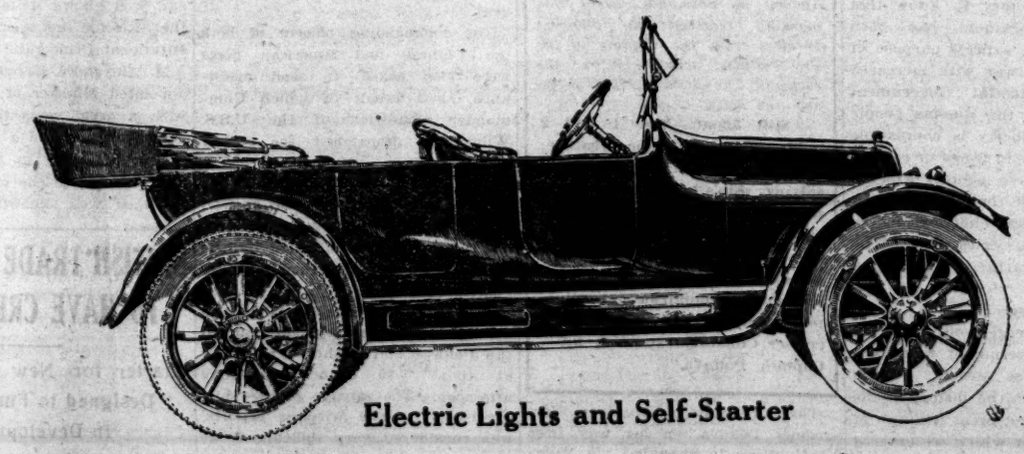

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Ratepayers Adopt Council's Budget and Authorise Loan; To Purchase Studley Park

Traffic and Licensing Byelaws Approved with Minor Additions; Meeting Unusually Expeditious

The annual meeting of ratepayers, at the Town Hall, yesterday, must very nearly have cut the record for brevity. At any rate, it was easily the shortest for the last half-dozen years. The ordinary business was all through in an hour and fifteen minutes and it was only the length of the proposed new traffic and licensing regulations, taken a clause at a time, which prolonged the session.

Business done—the Council's report and accounts were passed; the Budget was adopted and permission given to raise Tls. 1,000,000 of debentures to meet extraordinary expenditure; a loan of Tls. 600,000 was authorised for electricity purposes; sanction was given to the purchase of Studley Park—all these measures going through without opposition—and the new byelaws were approved, with a few not very important additions.

These byelaws have yet to receive the sanction of the Consular Body and the Ministers at Peking, the ratepayers' interests at subsequent proceedings being left in the able hands of Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, who once again handled the meeting yesterday with admirable control, mixing sound advice with stern adherence to the rules of procedure.

Undoubtedly owing to the lack of any agitation on popular questions prior to the meeting, there was an unusually small attendance, the body of the hall being no more than a quarter filled by ratepayers, whilst there were less than fifty of the general public present.

All the members of the Council were on the platform, namely: Messrs. E. C. Pearce, A. S. P. White-Cooper, Count Jezierski, Baron Fujimura, Messrs. C. G. S. Mackie, E. C. Richards, John Johnstone, E. I. Ezra and W. L. Merriman, with Mr. N. O. Liddell and Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe of the Secretariat.

Presenting the Council's report and accounts for the past year, Mr. Pearce said in part: Except for one occasion in May, when a Chapei constable ran amok in the neighborhood of the North Szechuen Road and shot several persons, there has, fortunately, been no necessity to call on the services of the Volunteers. To Major Trueman, who has just completed two years as Commandant of the Corps, the thanks of this community are due. It would be difficult to over-estimate the character of the services which he has gratuitously rendered since the relinquishment of the command by Colonel Bray, in March, 1915. To him we are particularly indebted for the sense of security we all enjoyed during the turmoil of political unrest from which this country has recently emerged, a sense of security which is inspired by the high standard of efficiency attained by the Corps, to whose members I also desire to express our appreciative thanks for their honorary work, zeal and devotion to the public weal.

For the Fire Brigade the year has been a memorable one. The fiftieth anniversary of its institution was celebrated in June when an extensive and interesting program was carried out.

With the arrival in June of two new motor-pumps and the placing in commission of the four Cadillac chassis, the Brigade became an all-motor one, thus maintaining its widespread and most deserved reputation as one of the most up-to-date and efficient volunteer fire fighting forces in the world.

The total fire loss for the year is estimated at under two lakhs, a decrease of nearly three lakhs on that for last year. This is the lowest within recent years and the percentage of the loss of property at risk is without doubt the lowest in the history of the Brigade.

Our thanks are due to those volunteer members of the Brigade who, in spite of the fact that they are much below strength, continue to carry out their arduous duties in so satisfactory a manner.

The work of the Police again calls for praise. Prior to the outbreak of the war, the increased demands on the force, due to the natural growth of the Settlement, were met without difficulty and, although at times political unrest, which is invariably followed by the influx of large numbers of undesirable characters into the Settlement, gave cause for some anxiety, the situation was never serious.

With the continuance of war, however and the impossibility of filling the vacancies caused by members of the foreign branch volunteering for war service, it became manifest that, unless radical steps were taken, the efficient and adequate policing of the Settlement could not continue to be satisfactorily performed. The strength of the Chinese branch was accordingly increased, but it was soon evident that any further extension of this measure would for the present be undesirable.

In July representations were made by the Japanese Residents' Corporation on the subject of the shooting affray in the North Szechuen Road Extension, and in connection therewith the desirability of forming a Japanese branch of the force suggested itself. In view chiefly of the growth of the Japanese community from 3,000 in 1910 to a little over 7,000 in 1915, it was ultimately decided to engage 30 recruits through the good offices of the Japanese Consul-General. The men, who have all served in the Tokio Police, arrived in November and, after undergoing a course of training, will be posted in the Hongkew District.

When the difficulties with which the police have to contend are fully realised it must be considered highly satisfactory that no less than 287 arrests were made during the year in connection with armed robberies and that 31 of those who were remitted to the Court of the Military Governor were executed for their crimes. Considerable progress has been made in the instruction of Chinese watchmen in the use of the automatic pistol and in the arming of the Chinese branch of the force and satisfactory results are confidently looked for as a consequence of these and other measures which are under consideration.

Practically speaking, no sentence can be too severe for the armed robber and his criminal confreres and, in the view that corporal punishment is a very potent deterrent, the Council has made representations advocating the re-introduction at the Mixed Court of the bamboo, a form of punishment which is still regarded by the criminal classes as the mark of effective administration of justice.

During the year a large number of search warrants were issued by the Mixed Court for the discovery of illicit opium and were executed by the police, in accordance with the duties imposed upon them under the arrangement which was made with the Consular Body, acting under the instructions of the Diplomatic Body, in 1911. Some misconception appears to have arisen in connection with this matter, but, with the disappearance of the opium trade, the necessity for the issue of search warrants will, I presume, be very much diminished in the future, if not cease to exist. Even if the authorities find it incumbent on them to have them issued, the amended procedure now in force seems free from objection.

The death rate among the foreign and Chinese communities has been the lowest for twenty years, for foreigners 14 per thousand and for Chinese 13 per thousand. This of itself is sufficient testimony, if such was required, of the efficient work of the Health Department. Smallpox, as a result of the extensive free vaccination carried out by the Department, was practically non-existent and, as a consequence of the preventive measures taken during the last few years, there was a very marked diminution in the number of plague infected rats and an entire absence of human plague cases.

Since the present drainage methods will soon become impracticable and the adoption of a separate drainage system with purification works would be extremely costly, attention has been focussed on what is known as the septic tank system. As, however, a divergence of opinion exists as to the effect which such a system as applied to individual installations would have on the purity of our water supply, we have requested Dr. Fowler, Professor of Applied Chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, late Consulting Bacteriologist to the Corporation of Manchester, to visit Shanghai and to advise what method of disposal of drainage is best suited to local conditions.

The necessity for further hospital accommodation has engaged our close attention and, subject to your sanction to an increase of the Council's guarantee of the General Hospital bank overdraft, it is proposed to provide additional accommodation by an extension of the west wing of the Hospital. The private nursing service organised during the year in connection with the Victoria Nursing Home has proved a considerable success and is much appreciated both by the nurses and by those who require their services.

The new Avenue Edward VII has been completed and arrangements for its maintenance and lighting as well as for dealing with fires on either side of the Avenue have been made with the French Municipal Council. This fine new thoroughfare will, I have no doubt, as time goes on help to relieve the ever-increasing traffic on the Nanking Road, and the cost, approximately Tls. 200,000, is trifling when compared with the improvement to property in its vicinity and the consequently enhanced taxes that we shall collect therefrom.

Building activity throughout the Settlement shows no signs of abatement, as witness the number of imposing edifices recently constructed or in course of construction on the Nanking Road. The re-construction of the Markham Road Bridge was carried out after considerable delays and the bridge is now again open to traffic. The lease of the quarry at Pingchiao, from which the Council's supplies of stone are obtained, has been renewed, after extended negotiations, so that, for the fifteen years, these supplies are secured.

1916 has been a year of some importance in the history of Municipal education, both of foreign and Chinese children. The number of foreign boys and girls in the Council's schools on February 28 of this year was 723 and of Chinese boys 997.

Finance.—It is gratifying to note that the income, Tls. 3,333,000, exceeded our estimate by Tls. 105,000, notably due to excesses in the receipts from general Municipal rate Tls. 40,000, licence fees Tls. 39,000 and wharfage dues Tls. 22,000.

The surplus on the ordinary budget exceeded our estimate by Tls. 84,000; on the other hand the extraordinary expenditure was in excess of our estimate by Tls. 125,000. The rapid progress made on the construction of the new Central Offices necessitated an expenditure of Tls. 135,000 more than we had reckoned for, but this only means that our outlay under this head will cease all the sooner. Our expenditure for acquiring land for roads, including the important widening of the Nanking Road at the Kiangse Road corner towards the Bund, and for making up and metalling roads was Tls. 93,000 more than we had provided for, but it should be remembered that this estimate can never be a close one, as the actual expenditure is almost entirely dependent on building activity.

Last year we asked and obtained your authority to raise a loan of Tls. 650,000 for general purposes and of Tls. 1,250,000 for the requirements of the Electricity Department. For a time a little difficulty was experienced in placing this loan and we issued debentures for a total of Tls. 1,400,000, but with the rise in exchange and 6 per cent being obtainable on British Exchequer Bonds applications practically ceased: as a result we have, I regret to say, had to carry forward to 1917 a deficit on the extraordinary budget of Tls. 472,000.

With a view to avoiding for the future disputes of the kind which have occasionally engaged attention in the Court of Consuls, we have found it necessary to improve the wording of the superannuation rules, the principles of which had your approval in the year 1903. A new point has also arisen in connection with exchange: upon retirement after twenty consecutive years of service employes are entitled to receive the retiring allowance provided by the rules.

Naturally the high rate of exchange had led to applications by employes of twenty years and approximately twenty years' service for permission to benefit by this provision without necessarily retiring. In some specially recommended cases and after consideration by the Finance Committee in each case of the advisability of retention of the employe's service, we have approved this arrangement, which we understand is already in force in at least one large local concern.

The time-limit of twenty years also seemed rather long in comparison with that in force in other Municipalities: we have accordingly reduced it to fifteen years and have introduced a provision that upon retirement

(Continued on Page 8)

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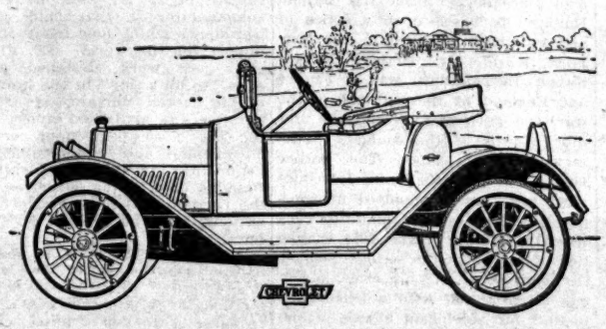

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Civil Law's Evolution

A Shanghai Product Reviewed By Charles P. Sherman, Professor Of Civil Law, Yale University

The Evolution of the Civil Law, By Charles S. Lobingier, Shanghai, China. Published by the author. 1915. Pp. 105. on sale in Shanghai by The Chinese-American Publishing Co., No. 26 Canton Road.

A most welcome addition to American literature on Roman Law is this learned work of Judge Lobingier. In his opening chapter this distinguished Federal judge and law teacher takes pains to emphasize the great MODERN value of Roman law and the NECESSITY for its study in American law schools: not only does Judge Lobingier point out that Roman law is the mother of the Continental European and allied legal systems (e.g., Spanish-American) as well as of Canon law, and that International law is closely related to the Roman, but also that "the Anglo-American law is profoundly indebted to the Roman."

After analyzing the present great study value of Roman Law Judge Lobingier holds—and CORRECTLY—that American law students need and should receive instruction in Roman law "following immediately upon undergraduate work and preceding any considerable advance into the technical field of modern law. The gulf between these two . . . . . is very wide, but Roman law supplies the bridge which renders passage comparatively easy. The bridge is of little value if it is not to be used until the passage is accomplished by some other method, however laborious and fatiguing . . . . . Roman law should be the first subject in the technical curriculum." That Roman law will sooner or later become a prescribed study of the first year in American law schools is an inevitable consequence of the present revival of the study of the Civil law in the United States.

In Judge Lobingier's book there is a special feature which will be found most useful: every chapter is preceded by an analytical syllabus of topics, which is often supplemented by copious notes to Roman law sources and the Modern Codes. His syllabus on Roman Criminal law is most prasieworthy for its comprehensiveness.

INSIDE GERMAN EMPIRE

Swope, Herbert Bayard. Inside the German Empire. In the Third Year of the War. Illustrated with Photographs. Octavo, pp. xxi-366. New York: The Century Company. $2 (gold) net. Postage, 14 cents.

What is taking place within the besieged fortress? What is the mode of life of the people of beleaguered Germany? Are they despairing or expectant of victory? Are they starving, as is frequently reported, or are they able to hold out against the gradually constricting ring of steel and fire? These are the questions; of immense interest to the rest of the world, which are answered in this highly interesting, well-written volume by a trained American journalist. "Inside the German Empire" is based upon a series of articles which appeared in the New York *World*. Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope, their author, was in France and England at the outbreak of the war, and in Germany during the first four months of the conflict, in the service of his paper. The earlier visit, as he remarks in his Introductory, gave him a standard of comparison which enabled him "to contrast the picture of the wild exaltation of 1914 with the serious, somber Germany of today." In clear, vigorous English, and with a journalist's instinct for significant phases of the grandiose drama that he saw from behind the scenes and after took part in, Mr. Swope tells the story "of German energies in the fields most interesting and important to America—the story of the empire spiritually and politically and industrially"—discusses her food, her military, her subject peoples, her heroes, her attitude toward herself, toward her enemies, and toward the rest of the world—in short, "the story of her strength and weaknesses."

What was the general impression made upon this keen and intelligent, and really neutral, American observer? He gives it without reservation, and with conviction absolute.

"Seventy million people with their backs against the wall; seventy million people fighting as one; seventy million people, and not a quitter among them. That is the deep impression made on me by Germany. Powerful as is the pressure upon them, heavy as are the blows they receive, dark though their eventual prospects may be, the spirit of patriotism, of steadfastness, of courage, of defiance that the Germans are showing burns as brightly and as fiercely today, after more than two years of the war, as at the outset."

But beneath all these attributes, the American newspaper man could discern "a subtle change in the fabric of the German spirit." From a certainty of victory the popular feeling has been "universally pressed down to a fear of defeat." From the ambition of world-dominance it has changed to a struggle for existence. Hope of conquest has shifted to a determination not to be conquered. "Exaltation has given way to desperation, and the fear that Germany once sought to impose upon others is now being imposed by others upon Germany."

Significant of the revolution which has taken place in the sentiment and spirit of the nation is the author's observation that at the outbreak of the war the word in every one's mouth was *siegen* (conquer, or win). When Mr. Swope revisited the country two years later another word was being used—*durchhalten* (stick it out—hold out). The much-talked-of animosity toward this country, cherished throughout the Fatherland, is well vouched for by the author. "Throughout Germany today," he writes, "the hatred for America is bitter and deep. It is palpable and weighs you down. All the resentment, all the blind fury, Germany once reserved for England alone have been expanded to include us, and have been accentuated in the expansion. The Germans have an outlet for their feelings against England . . . but against America they lack a method of registering their enmity. And so this bitterness which can not be poured out has struck in and saturated the whole empire."

TERMINATION OF WAR

Phillipson, Coleman (M.A., LL.D., Ph.D.). Termination of War and Treaties of Peace. Large octavo, pp. xiii-486. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. $7 (gold) net. Postage, 18 cents.

The author of this elaborate and learned study of international law and international relations, as these are to be viewed with reference to the war, is a noted authority in England. As the author of "Studies in International Law," "International Law and the Great War," as well as by other works, he has gained a reputation as an able writer and commentator in that field of jurisprudence which now has such vast import for the world. Dr. Phillipson's new work, designed, as he says, "to fill a gap" in the literature of his chosen domain, is a comparative and analytical study, based for the most part upon original documents, and accompanied by comments and critical observations founded on what he conceives to be the fundamental principles of international law and general jurisprudence.

The plan of the book, as summed up almost in the author's own words, is as follows: First, he considers the methods of terminating was without recourse to treaties of peace, viz., by a reciprocal intermission of hostilities or by conquest or subjugation. The various claims and difficulties that arise in the one case, and the numerous problems and controverted matters in the other are discussed, and the questions of premature annexation and the validity of conquest are examined. The author next sets forth the juridical consequences of forcible annexation from the point of view of state succession. More elaborate exposition is allotted to the normal mode of ending wars, viz., by concluding a treaty of peace. One-third of the volume is taken up by the Appendix, which opens with the Treaty of Paris (1815), and concludes with the Treaty of Athens (1913).

GERMAN PLOT UNMASKED

Cheradame, Andre. The Pan-German Plot Unmasked. Berlin's formidable peace-trap of "The Drawn War." With an Introduction by the Earl of Cromer, O.M. With maps, 12mo, pp. xxxi-235. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 gold net. Postage, 10 cents.

By Pan-Germanism Mr. Cheradame means "the doctrine, of purely Prussian origin, which aims at annexing all the various regions, irrespective of race or language, of which the possession is deemed useful to the power of the Hohenzollerns." This doctrine, the author claims, is one of steady growth and accretion, and a realization of it has already been on the verge of achievement. He hold even that acceptance of the German offer of a drawn game would make it real within a decade at the furthest. How vast a project Pan-Germanism is, the author aims to make apparent.

Mr. Cheradame has concentrated on this subject for over twenty years, it studies in the very lands now occupied or directed by the Germans. On the strength of these studies, which included interviews with the rulers and statesman of those countries, he, long before the war, predicted a Pan-German movement for world-dominion. In the present volume, written in the early summer of 1916, he predicts the German offer of a drawn game that was made last November—the most "formidable peace-trap," he calls it, that the Prussian war-lords have yet conceived. He aims to show by citation from German sources, with the aid of thirty-one maps, by the logic of facts, the deadly purpose of subjection to German control of practically the known world.

Grant to Wilhelm and the Prussians no more than they now have—control of Middle Europe, the Balkan Peninsula, and Turkey, the direction of an army of from fifteen to twenty-one millions would be theirs in full mastery from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. This army would be fully equipped within a decade, would flank both Egypt and India, the Mediterranean would be under control, Africa and the Mediterranean peoples already ripe plums, and the Americas helpless.

The conditions at the end of the first Balkan war menaced, in the success of the Slavs and the defeat of Turkey, the success of this purpose. The second Balkan war was therefore precipitated and so forestalled defection or federation of the Slav elements in the Dual Empire which would have ruined German plans by releasing Austria as a whole from subservience to the Hohenzollerns. That the Allies at last have seen the menace appears from their demands with respect to the Austrain Empire in their reply to President Wilson's peace-note. As an exposition of peril from a ruthless Power, the volume is preeminent. The author has hitherto been a Cassandra, prophesying truth in vain. But facts are now speaking. A drawn game, according to this author, means Teutonic domination of the world within a decade.

Current Poetry

THE CHOICE
By John Masefield

The Kings go by with jeweled crowns;
Their horses gleam, their banners shake, their spears are many.
The sack of many-peopled towns
Is all their dream:
The way they take
Leaves but a ruin in the brake,
And, in the furrow that the plowmen make,
A stampless penny; a tale, a dream.

The Merchants reckon up their gold,
Their letters come, their ships arrive, their freights are glories:
The profits of their treasures sold,
They tell and sum;
Their foremen drive
Their servants, starved to half-alive,
Whose labors do but make the earth a hive
Of stinking stories; a tale, a dream.

The Priests are singing in their stalls,
Their singing lifts, their incense burns, their praying clamors;
Yet God is as the sparrow falls;
The ivy drifts,
The votive urns
Are all left void when Fortune turns,
The god is but a marble for the kerns
To break with hammers: a tale, a dream.

O Beauty, let me know again
The green earth cold, the April rain, the quiet waters figuring sky,
The one star risen.
So shall I pass into the feast
Not touched by King, Merchant, or Priest;
Know the red spirit of the beast,
Be the green grain;
Escape from prison.

WHEN YOUTH WENT
By Margaret Widdemer

It was not when I plead with her
And on a tragic day
Clung sobbing to her skirts of rose
That Youth went away:

Oh, not when from the cruel glass
My face showed lined and chill,
Her eyes burnt wild behind the mask,
Her pulse hurt me still.

But when I saw young lovers pass
And watched them, well-content,
Nor felt my eyes grow hot with tears
To gaze where they went,

Oh then, I knew my time was through
And pleasured in the day,
At peace to know of love and spring,
And Youth, gone away.

ROMANCE
By H. H. Bashford

As I came down the Highgate Hill,
The Highgate Hill, the Highgate Hill,
As I came down the Highgate Hill,
I met the sun's bravado,
And saw below me, fold on fold,
Gray to pearl and pearl to gold,
London like a land of old,
The land of El Dorado.

Oh, Drake he was a sailor bold,
And Frobisher, Sir Walter, too,
But ne'er they saw so rich a realm
As this that lay before us;
Methinks they strode beside me still,
Blood of my blood down Highgate Hill,
Methinks they felt the selfsame thrill,
And sang the selfsame chorus.

And Keats he joined us half-way down,
Keats the chemist, Keats the clerk,
Oh, Keats he joined us half-way down,
And laughed our lusty laughter,
And hailed with us the far lagoons,
The mystic groves, the hid doubloons,
And all the passionate, splendid noons,
And the feasts that fall thereafter.

As arm in arm down Highgate Hill,
Down Highgate Hill, down Highgate Hill,
As arm in arm down Highgate Hill,
We met the sun's bravado,
And saw before us, fold on fold,
Gray to pearl and pearl to gold,
London like a land of old,
The land of El Dorado.

EPITAPH FOR A GERMAN SOLDIER
By Louis How

He thought his country right and loved her well.
He marched a hundred miles on bleeding feet,
And crouched in puddles with a crust to eat,
A bloody crust that had a powder smell.
He sang to drown the roaring of a shell:
The vision in his eyes was very sweet—
He saw a flower-bordered German street—
And with a clean French bullet-wound he fell.

And those that loved him never are to know
If he was even shoveled in a trench,
Grotesque and grim who was their fair delight
From that sweet seed but recollections grow . . .
Without a ray of hatred for the French,
He fought for what was wrong, but he was right.

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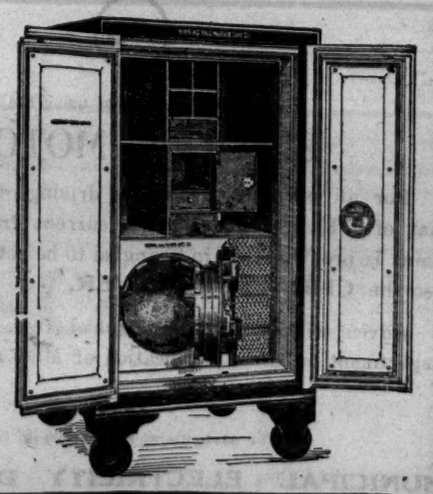


Consular Body Considering Scheme for Germans Here

It is understood that nothing has yet been settled regarding the status of German residents in the International Settlement of Shanghai. While it is, of course, definitely known that German interests have been handed over to the Consul-General for The Netherlands, those interests are not thought to include the extra-territorial rights which the subjects of the Kaiser have up to the present enjoyed.

From information received from a highly reliable source, it may be stated that a working scheme, so far as the International Settlement of Shanghai is concerned, has been submitted to the consular body, who are now deliberating upon it. It is expected that a decision will be reached in a day or so.

So far as Germans living in Chinese territory are concerned, the reports published in the Chinese papers appear to be correct. According to the regulations promulgated, Germans must report their names and all particulars regarding themselves within 10 days, after which a certificate of residence will be issued. The Chinese authorities reserve the right to deport, or to refuse permission to any German to leave the country. Prisoners of war who have escaped to China will be treated in accordance with international law. Germans holding any dangerous materials or things capable of being used for warlike purposes, must report the fact to the Chinese authorities.

It is generally understood that regulations may soon come into effect whereby litigation between Germans and Chinese, as well as between Germans and neutrals and other foreigners, will be decided by the Chinese courts, which may or may not be of a special character.

The Sinwanpao reports that it has been decided that judicial rights are not included in the protection of German interests, and therefore cannot be given to the Dutch consul. The German Assessors will therefore no longer sit at the Mixed Court.

SEND EXPEDITION AFTER BELLICOSE TANG YU-LIN

With Thousand Troops He Defies Mukden Tuchun; Hsinmingfu Is Looted

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 21.—The Government, yesterday, received a telegram from Mukden, saying that General Tang Yu-lin, who is at loggerheads with Tuchun Chang Tso-lin and who recently went to Hsinmingfu, with a thousand men of the 27th Division, refuses to obey orders and, therefore, the Tuchun has despatched a strong force to bring General Tang to order. The inhabitants of Hsinmingfu are very anxious, fearing that General Tang's men will loot the city before they flee.

Another report says that Hsinmingfu has been looted and the mutineers have stopped the railway service between Mukden and Tientsin. Tuchun Chang Tso-lin, for some time, has been insisting on the dismissal of General Tang Yu-lin and has refused to provide funds to pay the latter's troops, unless they returned and submitted to being disarmed.

Tang Yu-lin, therefore, demanded funds from the merchants of Hsinmingfu, which was looted apparently because the funds were not forthcoming. The Tuchun's troops are marching on Hsinmingfu.

PEKING GRANTS PERMIT FOR EXPORT OF FLOUR

High Prices Give Opportunity For Encouragement Of Wheat Growing

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 21.—Taking advantage of the high prices of foodstuffs throughout the world, the Government proposes, in order to encourage wheat growing and the manufacture of flour in the interior of China, to permit the unrestricted export of flour by either native or foreign merchants, except in circumstances such as a famine, when the local authorities may prohibit the export. A tax of forty cents will be charged on every 50 lbs.

Entente's Ministers Are Back in Athens

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, March 18.—The Entente Ministers have returned to Athens. A cargo of wheat is being discharged

TO PAY WANG TA-HSIEH UNPRECEDENTED HONOR

Twenty-One Business Houses In Tokio Arrange Big Theater Performances

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, March 20.—Wang Ta-hsieh, the Special Envoy, paid a farewell call to the Court this morning. He will cease to be a State guest tomorrow and will travel to Nikko and other places. On his return to Tokio, he will be the guest of 21 business firms, which will give exclusive performances at the Imperial Theater in his honor. It is unprecedented for so many firms to join in entertaining a foreign guest.

Italians Only Lose 2 Ships in a Week

448 Vessels, of 429,060 Tons, Enter; 457, Aggregating 461,795 Tons, Sail

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 20.—An official communique issued by the Ministry of Marine reports: During the week ending March 15, 448 vessels, aggregating 429,060 tons, entered Italian ports, while 457, aggregating 461,795 tons, left. Only one small sailing-vessel and a steamer were sunk.

STORM OVER CONTRACT WITH JAPAN FOR CARS

Minister Refuses Confirmation But Tsinpu Order Has Already Gone In

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 21.—Some time ago, the Tsinpu Railway concluded a contract with a Japanese firm for the hire of 200 cars for fifteen years. Despite the severe criticism levelled at the transaction, the railway authorities have again applied for the hire of another 200 cars for twenty years. The Railway Department of the Ministry of Communications has rejected the application. It is now reported that the agreement has already been signed.

ITALIAN AIR RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 19.—An official communique reports:—French and Italian air squadrons bombarded Pola. Five enemy aeroplanes were repulsed after an aerial duel. A number of enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Grado, doing slight damage. The Italians retaliated by bombing the Lloyd shipbuilding yards near Trieste.

Our air-ship dropped a ton of high-explosives on the railway-station at Galliano and the railway-line northward of Mattarello."

SPORT-Latest New of Athletic World-GOSSIP

FOURTH Y.M.C.A. INDOOR CIRCUS DRAWS NEAR

Calisthenics, Gymnastic Dancing, Swimming, Clowns And Animal Show Planned

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. is completing plans for the Fourth Annual Indoor Circus to be held in the gymnasium at 120 Szechuen Road on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week with a matinee for school students on Saturday afternoon.

The program will be of the "Three Ring" variety with the side-show in the Boys' Building lobby, the water sports in the natatorium and the big top exhibition in the main gymnasium. It is to be given by the members of the association and includes features which give the spectator an idea of what the physical department of the association is doing.

The main exhibition in the gym will include calisthenic drills, gymnastic dancing, human pyramids never before seen in Shanghai, and clowns of different varieties. The animals "elephant, camel, giraffe and monkey" are fearfully and wonderfully made and are perfectly harmless. Fancy drills will be given by the boys' and men's classes. Flying rings, horizontal and parallel bar work will be done by the physical directors-in-training.

In the swimming pool will be the water carnival. The leading part of this will be the illustration of the famous Chinese legend of the Golden Mountain, the scene of which is laid near Chinkiang. In this one of the leading features will be the search for the water dragon. Exhibitions of fancy diving and swimming will be given by the members of the swimming classes.

The side shows will be a special feature this year. These will be open before and after the main exhibition. All in all the program promises to be a very interesting one and since the funds are to be used for the extension of this work there will no doubt be a large attendance.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The first March Competition of the above Association was held on Tuesday, 20th inst., from 6 to 8 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m. Range being 300 yards Bisley targets and scoring. 1 sig. and 7 scoring shots. The weather conditions were good.

The following are the results:

'A' Class

G. H. Bowdey	3—4554445=31	(a)
A. M. Collaco	5—4555444=31	
A. C. Davis		28
J. Pennywitt		25

'B' Class

W. T. Rose	2—4543555=31	(b)
E. K. Howe	4—4454545=31	
T. Nagaike	4—4455535=31	
H. Kodaira		30
A. Q. Adamson		30
B. S. Chapman		29
J. B. Timberlake		28
C. W. Glover		27
W. Blackwood		27
S. Stevenson		24
A. G. Loehr		19
T. Ohshima		16
W. G. Smith, retired.		

'C' Class

J. Fukuchi	31	(c)
C. Bedoni	28	
F. W. Franz	28	
T. Watanabe	27	
P. Reilly	26	
C. Matsuno	26	
J. Johansson	26	
G. H. A. Snow	25	
C. H. McCloy	24	
N. Sudsuki	19	

'D' Class

Y. Hori	27	(b)
R. A. Russell	26	
D. Inowka	26	
Y. Takakua	25	
H. W. Lambert	24	
William Hu	24	
S. Kuwayama	24	
M. Iijima	24	
Geo. Dunlop	19	
L. R. Wheen	18	
F. Diniz	17	
G. Watanabe	15	
G. Purton	13	
L. L. Schnare	11	
T. Nagasawa	10	
K. Imamura	10	

(a) Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on Cup.
(b) Winner of spoon and 3rd leg on Cup.
(c) Winner of spoon and 1st leg on Cup.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, March 21, 1917.

No. 14.—Corps Parade. Reference Corps Order No. 3. The Corps will parade for field maneuvers on Saturday, March 24.

The general and special ideas will be issued to all concerned. Unit orders will not be necessary. Umpires with Blue force, Captains Ransom, Gaskin and Davis and with Red force, Major Pilcher, Captains Godfrey and Crighton.

No. 15.—Barnes Cup Competition. This will be held in April exclusive of the 6th to 9th and 21st and 22nd and all Saturday afternoons. Units entering teams will notify the Commandant the dates and hour when they wish to compete, at least one week before competing. The draw for teams will take place at the Orderly Room in the presence of Unit Commanders on the day of notification of their intention to compete.

PUBLIC SCHOOL OLD BOYS

Arrangements are now well in hand for the annual dinner of the Shanghai Public School Old Boys. So far, forty-five have promised to attend, and with a few likely additions, covers will probably have to be laid for sixty, including a few visitors. The dinner is to take place at Shepherd's Cafe this coming Saturday, the 24th instant, commencing at 8 p.m.

A concert will be held after dinner, and from what can be learned it is going to be a good one. Mr. G. M. Billings, M. A., head master of the Shanghai Public School for Boys, and President of the Old Boys' Club, will preside.

Any old boy who has not received any notice regarding this dinner is requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec., at 129 Szechuen Road.

Mr. Churchill Planned Seizure of Gallipoli By the Greek Troops

Commission Says Venizelos Offered Three Divisions; Constantine Wanted War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—A supplement issued to the Dardanelles Report cabled on the 8th deals with some previously excised portions. It shows that Mr. Winston Churchill concluded in August, 1914, that Turkey might join the Central Powers at any moment and, in conjunction with Lord Kitchener, considered the seizure of Gallipoli, without delay, by a Greek army, which would enable the British Fleet to enter the Sea of Marmora. General Caldwell, the Director of Military Operations, made a memorandum on the difficulties of the project.

The Admiralty's suspicion that the forts at the Dardanelles were getting short of ammunition at the time of the bombardment were subsequently confirmed.

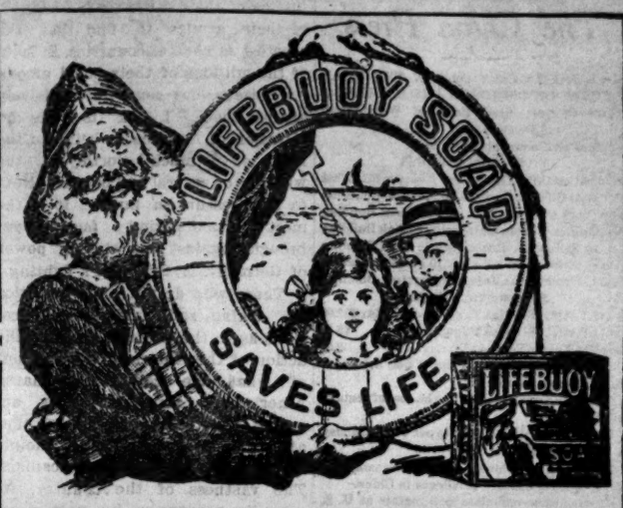
Mr. W. F. Roch, M.P., a member of the Commission, adds a minute to the Report to the effect that Sir Francis Elliot telegraphed in March, 1915, that M. Venizelos proposed to offer the co-operation of three divisions in Gallipoli and King Constantine had already been sounded on the subject. The British Minister also heard from another source that King Constantine wanted war.

MITSU BISHI TORPEDO CO.

Tokio, March 20.—The Mitsu Bishi Dockyard has planned the manufacture of torpedoes and the works will be opened in the beginning of April. The same dockyard will also manufacture other weapons in future.

FRENCH LOAN IN AMERICA

Tokio, March 20.—Messrs. Morgan and Co. announce that 100 million dollars of the French loan will soon be issued at New York.



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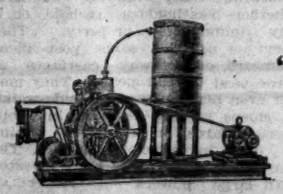

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WEATHER

Very variable breezes on the Gulf of Pechili. Normal monsoon to the South of Shantung.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 22, 1917.

The Meaning of America's Action

By T. P. O'Connor, M.P.

(*In the Daily Chronicle*)

A MAD dog rushes into the streets early in the morning when few people are about; most of the citizens are still in bed. For some horrible moments it has a full and unchecked run. It bites here, there, everywhere; it catches the early postman and the chambermaid, and jumps at the baby in arms, until the whole town is at last aroused and pell-mell everybody rushes after the mad dog and its brains are dashed out by the truncheon or the rifle, and the unclean and wicked thing lies on the ground with the poisonous foam still oozing from its dead and impotent lips.

This is a parable; it sums up and symbolises to my imagination the story of Germany in this war. For years, as Mr. Lloyd George put it in one of his great passages, she plotted to murder Europe in her sleep. Meantime she prepared herself for this devil's work by poisoning her own mind and the mind of all her peoples with the devil's gospel that might alone constituted right; that the human conscience, the free will, the existence of nations should be at the mercy of the biggest battalions and the best machine-guns; and when the appropriate time was supposed to have come she burst on sleeping and unarmed Europe, foaming at the mouth with the fury of madness.

At first the mad dog was able to bite and to infect everybody and everywhere, until at last the whole world woke up to the universal peril, and today the whole world or almost the whole world is in full pursuit of the noxious beast, and its end is near at hand. America has come in to give the coup de grace.

For it is quite certain that America's intervention is the coup de grace. I do not say this because of the active military and naval contribution which America may add to the forces of the Allies; how much, or indeed whether she will contribute that element, may be left in doubt for some days yet; but who can measure the moral influence which the hostility of America will exercise on the fortunes of the struggle? To the Allies it brings a new ground for the certainty they have never lost of having the superiority of force and of morale which must bring them final and crushing victory.

To other neutral countries the example of the greatest of all the neutrals must bring a new realisation of the common peril of Germany to all civilised and free lands. I have never lost the hope that before this war was over we might see every free nation in the world joining in the hunt of the mad dog. But apart from these effects of the declared enmity of America on other countries, I look with confidence to its effect on the German people themselves. Be it remembered that there is not even a small village in Germany which is without relatives and correspondents in some part of the United States.

The association between Germany and America is accordingly intimate and continuous, practically daily through letter and newspaper and relative. After all, with all their insane self-conceit, the Germans are an intelligent and educated people; and assuredly it must have some effect on their belief in either the justice of their cause or the chances of their armies to find that the greatest of neutral countries, in spite of the millions of their blood among its citizens, has come out decisively against them. I look to this declaration of America as being to the Allies of as much worth as the winning of several big battles. Next to the pressure of famine, it is the most demoralizing factor yet brought against the staying power of Germany in this year's fighting.

Those who do not know America are asking some ridiculous questions as to the attitude towards the action of the American Government of what are called hyphenated Americans. Anybody really acquainted with America knows that after all the fundamental principle of American life is Americanism. The vastness of the country, its gigantic resources, its vast possibilities, its boundless genius and initiative in business, its hospitable and generous welcome and its splendid exchange of conditions for the servitude, the poverty and the narrow horizons of the Old World, all these things make such an appeal to the immigrant from Europe that he becomes instinctively and almost from the moment of his landing an American to the last drop of his blood.

I have seen this myself over and over again among Americans of foreign origin. The child of the German or the Slav often refuses to speak the language of his parents and his home, lest it should seem to detract from the central and proudest fact of his life—namely, that he is an American. Whatever America may have failed to accomplish in solving the deeper problems of economic and social life—and there we have all failed—in attaching her children, home and foreign, to her Government and her institutions, she has been the most marvellous success in human history.

Another speculation I find is on the part which America may play in the Conference that must follow the war. With obstinate optimism Germany may look to the entrance of America into that Conference as likely to bring advantage to Germany. It is palpably the most delusive of hopes. What can there be in common between the brutal arrogance of German autocracy and German militarism and the pure democracy, with all its democratic ideals, of such a country as the United States?

If you want to know what kind of a peace America will insist on having, read the speech of Mr. Wilson to the Senate a couple of weeks ago. I pointed out at the time that if you read the words of that speech—especially if you read between the lines—you would find scarcely any difference between the terms which Mr. Wilson demanded and the terms which we demand. He demanded the consent to the governed to the existence of any government; he protested against the handing over of any people without their consent to any Power; he demanded equal respect for the rights of the small as for those of the great nations; he demanded guarantees against such wars of aggression in the future as that with which Germany has now cursed the world; he demanded a united and independent Poland; I ask which of these demands of President Wilson is not ours also? I look accordingly to the right which President Wilson will probably establish to the presence of America in the Peace Conference after the war as one of the utmost advantage to us, and indeed as giving us the certainty of having our demand granted.

One word finally. I pray my readers, English and Irish, Scotch and Welsh, to believe that I utter this word in the interest of the Empire, of the Allies, of the just cause for which we are all fighting. Would you desire to have, even if possible, a more whole-hearted support from America and her people in arms and in council; would you desire to go into the Peace Conference with a juster, a clearer, a more consistent purpose? Would you desire all this? Then I give you the prescription in two words. Settle Ireland.

Light Saving in Germany

Indicative of the thoroughness of German lighting economy are the following new rules:—

Show-windows may be illuminated by only one out ide lam .

Windows of public-houses may not be illuminated at all

Ent anc s to , th aters. c nemas, public-houses, etc., may have one lamp.

Shops may have a lamp only at the entranc if show-windows are unilluminated.

Interior lighting of shops, public-houses, theaters, e c., must be reduced to 1-3rd to 2-3rds of normal.

Show-windows may not be illuminated by day except in dark weather by special consent.

Only safety-lamps may be lit anywhere after the legal closing hour.

China And The Peace Conference: Problems Of Treaty Revision

By M. T. Z. Tyau, LL.D. (London)

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PART IV

Limitation on Passports

WHEN the system of extraterritoriality has been abolished, the territorial government may with justice be held countable for any insufficiency of protection afforded to the alien's person or property. Pending that consummation however, the present lax regulations respecting the issuance of passports for inland travel should be made more stringent. Apart from the provision that a passport shall not be issued in respect of regions disturbed by persons in arms against the government, there do not appear to be any restrictions governing the issuance of such papers, although in a few treaties it is stipulated that these may only be granted to respectable persons, or "personnes qui leur offriront toutes les garanties desirables" (54).

This laxity affects the territorial authorities adversely, since they are invariably held responsible for any injuries that may be sustained by the alien over whom they can exercise no control and who, in the event of violation of law, can only be arrested and surrendered to his nearest consul. In the words of Lord Curzon, "a very strict revision of the conditions of travel and residence in the interior is much to be desired. Some limitations ought to be placed upon the irrepressible vagrancy of European subjects over remote parts of the Chinese dominions. Passports should be absolutely refused at the discretion of the minister, and exercised with regard to the character both of the locality and the applicant. When granted they might specify the name of the province, district or town to which, and to which only, the bearer is accredited. Already they give a general sketch of the route which he proposes to follow" (55).

Under the present system of extraterritoriality or pending its abolition, it seems very necessary that if the alien is to be accorded adequate protection, he must communicate his where abouts or movements to the local authorities; for having been so informed, the latter may fairly be held responsible for any negligence on their part. This salutary measure is, however, denied to the territorial government, since the conventions provide that "these passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through" (56). In reply to China's demand for some such regulations the foreign representatives admitted that, when an alien passed through a region, the local authorities might ask to examine his papers, but they could not consent to the proposition that he should report himself or his movements wherever he went (57). As regards South Manchuria, it is provided that Japanese subjects residing or traveling therein are "required to register with the local authorities passports which they must procure under the existing regulations" (58). The act of registration is a right step forward, although there is still much room for improvement. The present looseness of control imposes upon the territorial sovereign an unfair hardship, and in the interests of their own nationals as well as justice to the Chinese people, it is hoped that either the new Japanese arrangement will be extended or that some amelioration over the existing procedure will be agreed upon by the treaty states.

Removal of Ambiguities

If the origins of controversies over treaty provisions be investigated into, the greater half will be laid at the door of the vague and ambiguous terminology of the treaties, agreements and conventions themselves. This lack of precision is no matter for surprise, when it is borne in mind that these treaties were not concluded between parties who were equally situated and whose intentions were *ad idem*. The stipulations were rather inserted so that their language might be adaptable to the flexibility of circumstances, whenever arising. This may be diplomacy, but it certainly is not good law or sound statesmanship. In the dispute over the exact limits of a treaty port for commercial purposes we have already noted one instance. That, fortunately, is what may be termed an academic dispute, and not one which may lend itself to a tactics of *denouement*. But the fact that controversies of the latter category do exist assuredly renders a revision of the treaties an absolute necessity, if all elements of future discord and bickering which may at any moment end disastrously are to be obviated. As an illustration of the latter head question of the territorial waters limit may be cited.

Territorial Waters Limit

For the purposes of revenue protection it is universally recognized that a state may adopt whatever measures it deems necessary within its territorial waters; it does not appear, however, that either theory or practice is unanimous as regards the extent of such waters (59). With the single exception of Mexico (60), such limits are left undefined in any of the treaties concluded between China and other states (61). This omission is conspicuous, in view of the gravity of the subject. Its awkwardness was demonstrated in the case of the *Tatsu Maru*, a Japanese vessel which was seized on February 5, 1908, within Chinese waters, but apparently outside the three-mile limit, for attempting to smuggle war munitions to Chinese insurgents through one of the southern ports. China proposed to refer the dispute to international arbitration but Japan declined; finally the latter's demands were conceded, whereupon "Japan undertakes to co-operate in the task of preventing the smuggling of arms into China" (62). The point at issue was whether such seizure was legitimate beyond the three-mile limit, in order to prevent a violation of the revenue laws of the littoral state; to this question the settlement, it must be confessed, did not suggest a judicial solution (63).

Chinese Exclusion & Discrimination Laws

Finally, the exclusion and discrimination laws enforced against Chinese entering or residing in a few treaty states or their self-governing colonies should be either abrogated or modified. Thus from the United States as well as its possessions, not merely Chinese "laborers" are excluded, but only specified exempt classess are admitted (64). From the Union of South Africa all classes of Chinese are excluded, under (a) the power vested in the Immigration Department to deny admission to "any person or class of persons deemed by the Minister on economic grounds, or on account of standard or habits of life, to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union or any particular Province thereof"; and (b) the dictation test "in any European Language,' including Yiddish (65). From the commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand they are likewise excluded, if they fail to pass a somewhat similar dictation test (66). In the Dominion of Canada the restriction is relaxed to the extent of admitting Chinese laborers upon their payment of a poll-tax of £100 (67). As regards discriminatory enactments against Chinese residents, the Chinese children in California are not permitted to study in the same schools as the white children, but must be segregated in special oriental schools (68). This is a violation of Article VII of the Sino-American treaty of 1868, which provides that "reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation." In Canada, the state legislature of Saskatchewan enacted, in 1912, that no Chinese laundry or place of business or amusement shall employ a white woman or girl (69), and three years later the legislature of Quebec enacted that any person owning a public laundry should pay a provincial tax of £11 (70). On the face of it the latter enactment is not so invidious as the former; nevertheless it is clearly directed against the Chinese, since the enactment specifically exempts any such establishment owned by a laundress or incorporated as a limited company.

In South Africa, however, the disabilities of the Chinese resident therein before the Act of Union and since permitted to remain, are the most irksome. Being comprehended under the categories of "Asiatics" and "colored people," they are required to live or carry on business within certain streets, wards or locations designated by the municipal government. They may not acquire in any province where their residence is unlawful, any interest in land, whether leasehold or freehold, or in any immovable property. They may not use the same post-offices, tramcars, or railway carriages as those used by Europeans. They may not even make use of the side-walks, or stoeps serving as such, in public thoroughfares, or engage in mining or deal in precious metals. The municipal authorities are invested with large powers in respect of granting or refusing trade licences, especially for unpretentious occupations (71).

Now China may well take objection to these harsh and discriminatory measures. It is no doubt true that in international law each state is competent to admit whomsoever it likes, or enact how aliens should reside within its territory. But these rigorous measures are contrary to the stipulation embodied in all the treaties between China and other states that, just as the alien in China shall enjoy full and complete protection in life and property, so shall the Chinese in the territory of each state enjoy similar protection. We appreciate the economic difficulties which are bound up with this question, but we must also respect international good faith which is predicated in all international transactions (72). Until that good faith is impeached or repudiated, one is loath to assume that any act of breach is premeditated or of malice aforethought. Therefore, such discriminatory legislation should be promptly annulled and full satisfaction be accorded to the Chinese nation. According to the present treaties every alien has a right to enter China, however undesirable or depraved he may be. Since it is the unprincipled alien who disturbs the tranquility of the community by his unbridled acts, especially when far from the vigilance of his consul, it is becoming a serious question whether China should not in self-defence rigorously exclude such undesirable alien at the port of entry, rather than deport him after he has entered and run amok (73). Prevention is better than cure, and *mutatis mutandis*, China may with good reason similarly deny the right of admission to "any person or class of persons deemed by the Minister on economic (as well as other reasonable) grounds, or on account of standard or habits of life, to be unsuited to the requirements" of the Republic. In these circumstances such matters will also have to be considered in the impending general treaty revision.

Conclusion

Here we have in brief some of the most urgent problems connected with the task of treaty revision. The sketch is incomplete, but it is hoped that sufficient attention has been directed to this vital subject. In fairness to China the fact is not to be overlooked that the obligations she has to discharge were not contracted voluntarily, but imposed upon her by superior force. They impair the exercise of her sovereign rights and create for the subjects of treaty states a position more privileged than that accorded to her own subjects. If she seeks legitimate means to restrict the extent of her grants, or construe the treaties *stricto sensu*, it may be easy for the beneficiaries to call it a treaty evasion or contravention. But under identical circumstances it seems hard to conceive that any other nation will not do likewise.

The idea is unedifying that the legality of the alien's status in China is founded upon as well as maintained by the illegality of sheer force, and that at any moment China's arguments may have to be respected if they are effectively supported by the same agency that serves now to keep them in abeyance. To the alien the reflection cannot be comfortable; to the Chinese the sense of injustice is keen. Moreover, it is to be remembered that here, as elsewhere, these treaties are concluded under the tacit condition *rebus sic stantibus*. If the treaty obligations hinder the natural development of a state, the former must give way, for "self-preservation and development in accordance with the growth and the necessary requirements of the nation are the primary duties of every state." (74).

The obligations which China has to perform, fetter her free development and even endanger her own self-preservation. Assuredly, she cannot be denied her claim to have her treaty relations so revised and amended that her primary duties as an independent sovereign state may be properly fulfilled, especially when the treaty states themselves have already formally welcomed her into their charmed circle.

As to *when* this war will end, no one dares prophesy; but what will happen to the world when it does end, we seem in some measure to divine. We are told that the issues now at stake are the principles of nationalities and the free development of nations. Therefore, if humanity is to progress, if the maxim of right living is to signify anything at all, these issues can result in only one way, and we who believe in the triumph of international law after the present Armageddon, look forward with confidence to the day Justice will re-assert its sway, when conflicting passions shall have subsided. After the great wind which rent the mountains, after the earthquake and the fire, the still small voice of Righteousness will be heard. Out of this holocaust a new world will be born, a new system will be established, and a new regime will be constituted. In that confidence lies our hope that the treaty relations between China and other states will be re-adjusted on rational principles—principles under which all communities and peoples may live freely and contentedly, principles which are consecrated by the acclaim of all ages, principles which build up and perpetuate mutual intercourse between states and states on solid, immutable foundations.

54. Art. 8, French 1858.
55. *Op. cit.*, 308.
56. Art. 9, British 1858; art. 9, Swedish 1908.
57. U. S. For. Rel., 1893, 242; 1894, 153. In the American minister's report to his government he employed language which in effect advocated some such intimation to the local authorities. His suggestion was regarded as judicious by his superiors.—*Ibid.*, 1893, 241.
58. Art. 5, Japanese 1915.
59. Cf. Oppenheim, International Law, vol. I, 255-261.
60. The limit is here fixed at "a distance of three marine leagues measured from the line of low tide." —Art. 11, Mexican 1899.
61. For example, Art. 13 American 1858 mentions "the waters over which the Chinese government exercises jurisdiction"; art. 19 British 1858, "Chinese waters"; and art. 34, French 1858, "des parages dépendant de la Chine."
62. The London Times, March 14 1908.
63. On the facts of the case the settlement is open to doubt. "An analysis of the Territorial Waters Act, 1878, and of the decisions in the *Franconia* case (*R. v. Keyn*), 2 Ex. D. 63, and in *R. v. Cunningham* (28 L.J.M.C. 66), leads, as I believe, to the following conclusions—These waters do not exist without definite claim being made to them, but the right to make such claim is recognized for all purposes, especially for the purposes of defensive legislaton, other than that of preventing free navigation. When they are so claimed, they are not limited to what in England is known as the 'three-mile limit', but may extend to such distance as the state claiming them considers necessary for its self-defence, so long as it exercises the right within the limits of reasonable necessity. The three-mile limit is the creation of English law, and is not recognized as the universal limit of international or any other law, though it is adopted in the North Sea Fishery Convention."—Piggott, Ex-territoriality, 12-13. Cf. Hall, *op. cit.*, 244. It is much to be regretted that so important a question did not receive the pronouncement of an arbitral tribunal.
64. Cf. Treaty, Laws, and Rules governing the Admission of Chinese (Washington, 1914), 22, 37.
65. Art. 4, Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, in Statutes of Union of South Africa (1913), 214.
66. Cf. Australian Official Year-Book, 1915, No. 8, 1056; New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1914, 99-100.
67. Cf. Canadian Official Year-Book, 1914, 84-85; art. 7, Chinese Immigration Act, 1906. This tax was first assessed at £10.
68. Art. 10, sec. 1662, 1906 School Law.
69. Statutes of the Province of Saskatchewan, 1912, 77; *ibid.*, 1912-1913, 61. In a test case, *R. v. Quong Wing*, it was held by a majority of the Supreme Court of that state that the act was *intra vires*—6 Saskatchewan Law Reports, December, 1912, 242.
70. 5 Geo. V., Chap. 22, Sec. 2. This imposition is in addition to the annual local licence fee of £10. *In Wong Sing v. Bedard* (Sept. 15, 1915), also a test case, it was held by the Superior Court of Montreal that the legislation was constitutional. For the above information concerning Saskatchewan the writer is indebted to Hon. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General of that state; and for that regarding Quebec as well as immigration into Canada, to Hon. W. Scott, Chief Controller of Chinese Immigration.
71. Cf. Statutes of Union of South Africa, 1913; Transvaal Ordinances, 1911-1912, *passim*.
72. It is true that in *Musgrove v. Chun Teeong Toy* (1891 A.C. 272), the Privy Council held that an alien who had been refused admission into British territory could not in an action at law maintain such right of entry, but that board also declared that "circumstances may occur in which the refusal to permit an alien to land might be such an interference with international comity as would properly give rise to diplomatic remonstrance from the country of which he was a native."—*Ibid.*, 282.
73. In delivering judgment in December, 1915, at the Mixed Court of the Shanghai International Settlement, upon a number of Chinese charged with attempting unlawfully to sell or possess firearms in the settlement, the British assessor, Mr. Grant Jones, used the following language:—"Before I proceed to deal with the prisoners themselves, I wish to draw attention to the deplorable state of affairs in the Settlement, as revealed during the course of this trial. What should be the habitat of a peaceful commercial community has become an Alsatia of rogues and vagabonds, native and foreign. In its present condition Shanghai is a festering sore in the body politic of China. The evidence adduced before us shows that disreputable foreign firms, disreputable foreign individuals and disreputable Chinese are vying with each other in the traffic, a traffic which can have no other purpose than to effect a breach of the neutrality laws of the country or to promote domestic disturbance and civil strife."
74. Oppenheim, *op. cit.*, vol. 1, 572.

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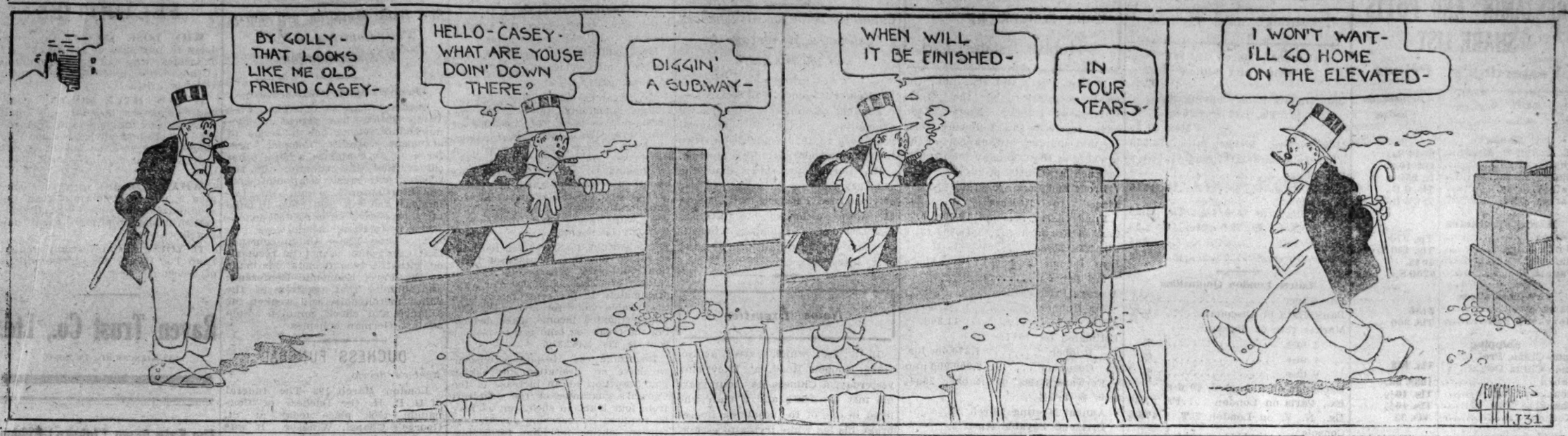
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Reality of Christianity ◎ Unconscious Heresy

(The London Times)

People are always saying now that the religion preached by the Church of England is unreal. Often they do not know what they mean when they say this. Their discontent is vague, and vaguely expressed. But they do mean something. What is it? It is, we think, that the theology of the Church has shrunk into a series of statements about supernatural history which have no clear connection with the life of man, and that there is a barren conflict within the Church about these statements, a conflict which itself has no connection with the life of man, but is a mere game for specialists.

If Chistianity still exists, if it is not merely a number of survivals becoming more and more separate from each other, it is a belief about the nature of the universe which should have a universal influence on the conduct of those who hold it, which should give passion to their thought and joy to their actions. It cannot be merely practical morality nor a system of ethics. If it still has a right to call itself a religion, if it keeps its old unity, its old claim to supremacy over the whole mind of man, it must be able to convince men that they are of a certain nature and part of a universe of a certain nature; and it must be able to make its statements about the nature of man and of the universe spontaneously and naturally in terms of modern thought, just as Christ and St. Paul spoke spontaneously and naturally in terms of the thought of their time.

Certainly the Church has not done this yet, and those who accuse it of unreality mean perhaps that the Church could not do it; that it clings to old statements because it does not know clearly what Christianity would be in terms of modern thought, because it wishes to preserve Christianity with the authority of the past, and fears that it cannot live by its own truth. But those who believe that it can live by its own truth will wish for a statement of that truth as it would naturally present itself to men now. The real conflict for them is not between those who believe in the Virgin Birth and those who do not, between those who would preserve and those who would destroy the past authority of Christianity; but between those for whom it is a new truth confirmed and enriched by their own experience, and those for whom it is mischievous and sentimental nonsense refuted by all the facts of the modern world.

To Nietzsche, for instance, it was mischievous and sentimental nonsense, because he believed that the will to power was the ultimate fact in human nature, and that the nature of the universe was in accordance with that fact. So, when Christ tells us, as He does, to put off our will to power, He tells us to do what we cannot do, and what therefore it is wrong to attempt. The question, the real question, for men now is whether Christ or Nietzsche is right; and that will not be settled by appeal to the authority of Christ; rather the authority of Christ will depend upon the answer that is given by men out of their own experience.

The Order Above the Natural

But Christianity tells us that we cannot give the right answer merely by means of our observation of the natural order of things. It tells us that there is, as a matter of fact, another order transcending the natural order which we cannot be aware of unless we ourselves transcend it by putting off our will to power, by seeing all men and things, not as they are of use to us, but as they have virtue or beauty in themselves. It tells us that, if we do this, we shall be aware of a reality compared with which the will to power and the struggle for life are unreal. Now the question whether this is true or not is a real question of immediate moment to all men, and one which they can answer by means of actual experiment. Upon the answer we make to it will depend our theory of the State and all our practical politics. And there is another assertion of Christianity closely connected with it and of equal moment. It is that the ultimate reality of the universe is not a process, such as the struggle for life, but a person, God. This we cannot prove with any certainty out of our own experience. But, if we believe it, we shall value all persons, that is to say all men, more than any process. The test for us of our conduct will be, not whether we are acting in accordance with any process which we believe to be supreme, but whether we are showing reverence and love for any particular person with whom we have to do; and we we shall refuse to sacrifice any particular person, no matter how mean or weak, to any process whatsoever.

Christianity says that all men are the children of God; if these words mean anything they mean that all men are alike in their nobler faculties, alike in kind if not in degree; and that out of this likeness a fellowship can be attained to which is not a mere association for the better waging of the struggle for life, but is itself a transcendence of that struggle. If the Church is anything, it is, or tries to be, such a fellowship; if the nation is to rise above mere nationalism it also must become such a fellowship; if the world is not for ever to be the cockpit it now is, it also must become such a fellowship. So long as we conceive of the universe as a cockpit we shall make the world one; and at present it is quite possible for men who call themselves Christians to conceive of the universe as a cockpit, and to believe that they have reconciled science and Christianity by doing so. That is why men say that the teaching of the Church is unreal. It does not control the real thought of its members. They can think that they believe its creed and yet remain heretics about the nature of the universe. No doubt that is their stupidity, but it is this stupidity, this kind of profound and unconscious heresy, that the Church must deal with by a new statement of the truths of Christianity. Above all, it must prove that it is a fellowship, not in the struggle for life nor in the struggle for salvation, but because it asserts that all men in their nobler faculties are alike, and that they will attain to the fellowship of the world only by trust in these nobler faculties.

All Over The World

The British Bar has refused to consider Mr. Holford Knight's proposal for the admission of women to the legal profession, but there are extenuating if not wholly justifiable reasons for the decision. Thirteen hundred of the younger members of the bar have joined the King's forces, and it is natural that the Bar Council should feel that they would be doing an injustice to absent members in legislating on such an important point in their absence. Neither the women nor the bar itself will regard the decision as anything but temporary. Silent witnesses to the inevitableness of the women's cause were the two women reporters at the council meeting in the Inner Temple Hall.

It is an old and true saying that it often requires a great occasion to bring out the qualities of a great man. Jacob Pogodo, of Toledo, O., stood on one of the principal street corners of that city, in the chilly winter air a few weeks ago, while six street cars passed him, ignoring his signals. When the seventh came along and would have passed him like the rest, he ran after it, caught up with it, reached for the trolley rope, pulled it and stopped the conveyance. He was arrested later and placed under bonds. But he got his ride, and called attention to the way would-be passengers are sometimes slighted.

Senator Pittman, of Nevada, chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Territories, has asked that Congress appropriate $25,000 to cover the expense of a special committee to make a "survey" of Alaska's industries, government and railroads. Senator Pittman spent several years in Alaska, where he perhaps gained more first-hand knowledge of the country than is possessed by his colleagues in either branch of Congress. He might furnish this information gratis, and do away with the necessity of what Senator McCumber calls a Congressional "junket."

The war has made a difference with one old-time custom in Scotland, in that it has practically done away with the famous armed bodyguard of the Duke of Atholl, which he maintained at his seat, Blair Atholl. The men of this bodyguard, the maintenance of which was technically a breach of the British Constitution, are now practically all at the front. Some 250 in number, they vied with the Potsdam giants in point of size, and, armed with the newest pattern rifles, for which they long ago exchanged their Lochaber axes and claymores, and regularly drilled and reviewed by the Duke, they formed a valuable body of fighting men. Queen Victoria, on the occasion of a visit to Blair Atholl, "condoned the offense" of the Duke in maintaining his bodyguard by presenting a set of colors to the little army.

Local Students Hear Secretary of Chinese Students in America

Mr. S. J. Chuan, General Secretary of the Chinese Students' Christian Association of North America, is spending a few days in Shanghai. Mr. Chuan is a graduate of Yale University and has been actively identified with the activities among the Chinese students in the United States. He is spending two months in China during which he is visiting the main centers of education and speaking under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Chuan spoke before the Student Y.M.C.As. of Lowrie High School and of St. John's University on Tuesday, and yesterday at the Medhurst College and at the Baptist College. He will spend the latter part of the week in Hangchow, returning before Sunday to speak at the Sunday Service League on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Chuan expects to return to America in March and resume his duties in connection with the Students' Christian Association in America.

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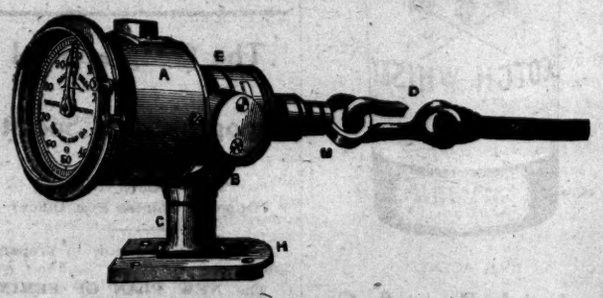

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China Sugar	$119 B.
Green Island	Tls. 10.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 18 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15½ B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$92½ B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$17½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11½
Amherst	Tls. 1½ S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¼ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36½
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4½
Buto	Tls. 1.32½
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12.35
Cheng	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.90 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 27 Sa.
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permata	Tls. 3.95 B.
Repah	Tls. 1¼
Samagagas	Tls. 1.05 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 15
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.95 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60
Sungala	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Tebong	Tls. 21 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.40 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$ 2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 85 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 21, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 81½=Tls. 1.22 @ 7.25=	Mex. $1.69
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	72.275
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1815
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/4¼=Tls.	5.96
Exch. @ 72.5=Mex. $	8.22
Peking Bar	308
Native Interest	.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	35 3/16d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5½%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 7/16
Consols	£

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-4 3/16
London	Demand	3-4 5/16
India (nominal)	T.T.	249
Paris	T.T.	469½
Paris	Demand	470
New York	T.T.	80¼
New York	Demand	80⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	70¼
Japan	T.T.	63½
Batavia	T.T.	199

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-5 13/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-6 1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-6 1/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-6 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	488½
New York	4 m-s.	82⅜

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH.

	£1=Hk. Tls.	5.12
Hk. Tls.	1=Francs	5.43
„ „	1=Marks	†4.44
Gold	$1=Hk. Tls.	1.08
Hk. Tls.	1=Yen	1.81
„ „	1=Rupees	2.93
„ „	1=Rouble	3.23
„ „	1=Mex.	$1.50

†Nominal.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

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10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

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REMARKABLE LAND VALUES

It Will Pay You To See The

CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,

13 NANKING ROAD,

'Phone 4757

Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., the local secretaries of the Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., have received the following telegraphic summary of the report of the working of the Company for 1916:—

Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss a/c.	£90,887.15.10
Placed to Reserve Fund	10,000. 0. 0
Carried Forward	18,804.13. 8
Final Dividend ..... Less Income Tax @ 4/6 per £ .....)	2/- per share
Average Price realised for Rubber	2/5
All in cost	11.20d.
Estimated for 1917:	
Rubber	1,370,000 lbs.
Coconuts	2,900,000 nuts

Forward Sales of Rubber 259½ tons @ 2/5¼.

Annual Meeting March 26.

Dividend Payable April 3.

Share Register closed March 24 to April 4 inclusive.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

Exchange.—The London price of Silver at 35 15/16 is 5/16 lower than last week. Our local rate for T/T on London at 3s. 4½d. is ⅛d. higher than last week's closing rate. Fair amounts of export paper appeared after last week's drop in exchange; the slight recovery in local exchange induced our local Gold dealers to cover their overbought position in forward T/T on London and to take an oversold position to the extent of about £300,000. At the close the tone of our market is uncertain and largely dependent upon silver rates which have been rather unsteady for the last few days. The issue of a sterling loan of £100,000,000 in India announced by the Indian Government will probably have the effect of considerably modifying their requirements of silver. Our local stock sycee and bar silver at Tls. 30,688,000 is Tls. 248,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican dollars at $19,190,000 is $1,080,000 down. During the week Mex. $1,950,000 and silver valued Tls. 640,000 have been shipped to India.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, March 21, 1917.

Official

H. and S. Banks $650.00
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 6.00
Lane, Crawford 6% Debs. Tls. 85.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 86.50
Telephones Tls. 85.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord) Tls. 4.85
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25
Bukits Tls. 4.50
Gulas "B" Tls. 7.90
Kapayangs Tls. 27.00

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, March 21, 1917.

Official

Pahangs Tls. 1.55 cash
S.M.C. 6% 1913 Debs. Tls. 90.00 cash
Cathay Ord. Tls. 6.00 March

Direct

Almas Tls. 11.50 cash

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 20 was 80 tons."

Britain's Navy Costs £211,000,000 a Year

Country's Total for All Services Estimated at Average Of £7,260,000 Daily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 20.—The naval expenditure during the financial year 1915 to 1916 amounted to two hundred and eleven million sterling.

Mr. Bonar Law states that the total payments for all peace and war services from February 11 to March 31 were estimated to average £7,260,000 daily, but this period included heavy special payments averaging over £1,000,000 a day.

News Brevities

In a fire, which started at No. H375 Hoopeh Road, at 12.40 p.m. yesterday, a Chinese boy four years old met his death and a man who lived in one of the adjoining houses broke his leg while trying to escape. Three houses were more or less damaged as the result of the fire. All the fire companies were promptly on the scene and within less than an hour the fire had been put out. None of the property damaged was insured.

• • •

Hard, crisp and juicy, perfect and fresh, are five adjectives that must be applied to the consignment of Wennatchee Apples just received by the Olivier Import and Export Co., Olivier Building. The uninstructed should be informed that Wennatchee is the district where the famous Winesap apples are grown.

• • •

It has been rumored for the past few days that the Blue Funnel s.s. Machaon has been sunk. No official statement has yet been received.

• • •

A special notice to mariners issued by the Coast Inspector states that on or about April 27 the Kiutoan light-vessel, moored in the South Channel entrance to the Yangtsze River, will be temporarily replaced by the light-vessel Tiencheng.

• • •

On May 1 the Tungsha lightship, moored in the South Channel entrance to the Yangtsze River, will be moved about 5 cables S. 36 degrees W., magnetic, from its present position.

• • •

The A.D.C. have duly forwarded to the Treasurer, Sailors' War Orphans Fund, Shanghai, the sum of $4,778.55, the same being proceeds of production "Passers By."

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Munson, of the Y. M. C. A. of Foochow, have returned to China after spending twelve months in the United States where Mr. Munson has spoken about China in many cities before the Y. M. C. As. and civic and commercial bodies. Mr. Munson returns to Foochow on the first steamer to take charge of the Foochow Y. M. C. A., relieving Mr. McLachlin, now in charge, for his furlough.

• • •

Chinese returned students from Europe and America are arranging for their annual dinner to be held on next Monday evening. The event this year will be held in the large gymnasium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. All who have studied in colleges of foreign countries are asked to register their names with the secretary of the Student Bureau at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. where they can get particulars as regards the dinner. While announcements have been sent yet in many cases the committee does not have the proper addresses, so that former students are asked to send in their names.

• • •

The annual meeting of the Automobile Club of China will be held at the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

• • •

Mr. W. H. Garwood, of Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, has received a cablegram that his brother has been killed in action.

Ready to Retaliate To Protect Captives

British Don't Overlook German Threat to Employ Prisoners in Firing Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. F. Hope announced that if the Germans carried out their threat to employ prisoners near the firing line, the Imperial Government would immediately decide on appropriate action.

Mr. J. I. McPherson stated that as there had been no fatalities and practically no damage arising from the Zeppelin raid on the 16th, it was not necessary to issue a further communique on the matter.

CANTON ARBOR DAY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, March 21.—Arbor Day in Canton was celebrated by a thousand students planting together a thousand trees, besides an agricultural exhibition, which lasted for seven days.

A dispute between the troops and police, concerning the division of the gambling bribe, resulted in the Patong Market at Paklohsien being sacked.

Ratepayers Adopt Council's Budget

(Continued from Page 3)

after nine years' service the retiring allowance shall be proportionate.

Mr. White-Cooper seconded Mr. Pearce's motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Pearce next introduced the Budget, including the request for permission to issue Tls. 1,000,000 of debentures. He said: Unfortunately, we have to start this year with a deficit of Tls. 472,000. Under the circumstances and in view of the abnormal conditions which at present prevail and of the impossibility of gauging the future, I feel sure that you will agree that the utmost economy is essential.

Land within the Settlement has been re-valued for the purposes of taxation; the result is a net increase in value of Tls. 16,275,000, or approximately 12 per cent more than the taxable value for last year. Our total estimated income, after deducting the rebate on land tax to 7½ per cent. is Tls. 3,462,350.

Regarding the Hospital extension, we have no hesitation in asking your sanction to an increase of the Council's guarantee of the overdraft from four lakhs to such sum as may be required for carrying out the extension scheme, including furnishing, not exceeding a total guarantee of Tls. 530,000—that is, a further Tls. 130,000.

In the Educational Budget an estimate is included for the first time for the Polytechnic School for Chinese Boys in the Central District. With the opening of this school, the Council is now responsible for the maintenance of eight Municipal schools.

In the remarks which preface the Budget your attention is called to the fact that the appropriation for the redemption of debentures has since 1911 been calculated on the "original loan issue" instead of as was previously the case on "loans outstanding." Retention of the words "repayment of proportionate amount of debentures outstanding" has given rise to some misunderstanding; to rectify this the wording has been altered to "proportionate amount set aside for loan redemption."

As a certain amount of discussion has recently taken place as to whether our present system of loan redemption is entirely suitable and satisfactory, we have appointed a special committee to consider this very important question, consisting of Messrs. C. Holliday, S. B. Neill, F. Peebles and R. R. Hynd, with Count Jezierski as the Council's representative.

The program of extraordinary expenditure which was presented by the several committees to the Finance Committee provided for an expenditure of Tls. 1,161,000, but, after close examination, we have been able to cut down this estimate to Tls. 863,000 and we have no hesitation in stating that, as it now stands, the program is what you may consider the irreducible minimum.

The resolution asks for your authority to raise a sum not exceeding Tls. 1,000,000 by the issue of debentures redeemable on June 30, 1922 and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent per annum. The terms of the loan are, of course, different to those that you have become accustomed to, but exceptional conditions call for exceptional measures and, after considering the arguments for and against and taking the opinion of those whose business is finance, we feel sure that a short term loan is preferable to one for a long term and the interest of seven per cent should make it a really attractive investment.

Mr. White-Cooper seconded the motion.

Mr. Ronald MacDonald next introduced his amendment for the Council to purchase Studley Park for a children's playground. He said he thought it was unnecessary to say much more than to recapitulate the memorial recently addressed to the Council. The land, he added, could be bought at cost price, plus 7 per cent interest. There were six or seven mow, at Tls. 2,800 per mow.

Mr. J. S. Symons seconded and Mr. Pearce said that the Council left the proposition entirely to the ratepayers, who then endorsed it unanimously and the Budget, as amended, was approved.

In moving the adoption of a resolution to authorise an electricity loan of Tls. 600,000, Mr. A. W. Burkill said that it was required on account of extensions already authorised.

The resolution was approved.

The following elections were made: Land Commissioner, Mr. A. Brooke-Smith. Governors of the General Hospital, Drs. J. W. Jackson and N. MacLeod, Messrs. J. Johnstone and E. F. Mackay. Permanent Education Committee, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott and Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper.

Mr. E. S. Little next introduced the proposed traffic and licensing byelaws and suggested certain amendments to the regulations, which have already been published The principal one was the reduction of the penalty in the opium clause from a fine of $1,000 to $300 and adding the alternative of simple imprisonment, instead of hard labor without the option, this being necessary according to the law.

Mr. Little added that the byelaws had been subjected to considerable ridicule, but it should be remembered that they had to deal with exceptional circumstances here. The committee never intended that all the rules should be applied strictly to the letter, but with a general exercise of common sense in their interpretation, so that they would meet the circumstances which they were obviously intended to cover.

There was some adverse comment from the body of the hall on the fact that penalties were provided for travellers who mounted or left tramcars when in motion, but no punishment was provided for tramcar employes who set cars going before people were on or off them. No-one proposed the addition of such rules, but, instead, a motion was agreed to, deleting the suggested penalties on travellers and, with this, the byelaws were sent forward for the necessary approval.

This terminated the meeting.

Free Traders Alarmed At Colonial Preference

See India Building Up Tariff Wall; Contrary to Paris Recommendations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 19.—The Free Trade Union has issued a memorandum setting out a series of arguments against Colonial preference. It contends, among other things, that the adoption of the scheme will cause disappointments and heartburnings within the Dominions and will lead India to build up a protective tariff against manufacturers in Great Britain.

The Free Trade Union contends that this policy cannot be reconciled with the recommendations made at the Paris Economic Conference and submits that taxation of the Allies' merchandise will weaken the alliance and check common action against German schemes.

DUCHESS' FUNERAL

Reuter's Service

London, March 19.—The funeral of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught took place today at St. George's Chapel, Windsor. It was a dignified and simple ceremony. The feature was the presence of troops in khaki from various parts of the Empire.

The congregation included the High Commissioners of the Dominions, and Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. F. Massey and General Smuts. There was a large attendance of members of the Cabinet and the Corps Diplomatique.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur and Princess Patricia immediately followed the coffin. Then the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family. The Maharajah of Bikanir, General Sir Pertab Singh and the Rajah of Ratlam had places in the royal procession.

CONSTITUTION IS NEAR

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 21.—The examination of the constitution is proceeding smoothly. The second reading is approaching completion and the third reading, it is anticipated, will not occupy longer than a fortnight. The constitution should be promulgated about the beginning of May.

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Sam Joe & Co.

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All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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SHANGHAI.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WHY LOSE INCOME by your delay in purchase of securities? If undecided, why not get the opinion of those whose business it is to know about securities?

IF YOU HAVE MONEY to invest—no matter how large or small may be the amount—and feel the need of prudent advice, we shall be glad to give you the benefit of our experience in the investment business.

WHAT YOU DO with your surplus is no less important than the accumulating of it. Wrongly invested, it may be of more harm than benefit to you.

IF YOU wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 KIANGSE RD. PHONE 60

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fourth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 3rd day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th March to 3rd April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Shanghai, March 16, 1917.

13095

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the fifteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Friday, the 30th March, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th of March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 15th March, 1917.

13090

The Geographical and Topographical Society OF CHINA

8B PEKING ROAD
(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

Following works now in preparation:

1. The NEW PLAN OF PEKING with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF CHIHLI PROVINCE which will be included.
2. THE WHANGPOO RIVER, WHARF AND GODOWN PLAN, which will be used in connection with a Block Book of individual wharf and godown plans, published in conjunction with this work.
3. The NEW PLAN OF CANTON with ILLUSTRATED INDEX (Guide Book) and THE NEW MAP OF KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.
4. THE GREAT ATLAS OF CHINA scale ONE INCH TO A MILE, compiled especially with the support of the members (Honorary) of the above Society.

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Hardware and Metal Merchants
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Materials of every description for Engineering

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We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象鈴牌) at moderate prices.

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and sherter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

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Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

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Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 24,600,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special acilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principalities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Pp Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollors, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtan, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months a the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President. Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminser Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,500,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tieling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securiies. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5551

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1, Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up). Yen 15,000,000
Reserves ..... Yen 1,470,000
Deposits ..... Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO.

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Antilochus	Mar. 5
Atsuta Maru	Feb. 13
Carmarthenshire	Jan. 22
City of Corinth	Feb. 20
Hitachi Maru	Feb. 25
Iyo Maru	Mar. 11
Suwa Maru	Jan. 29
Tsuruga Maru	Feb. 18
For Marseilles, etc.	
Cordillere	Feb. 21
Gemini	Feb. 8
Porthos	Feb. 3
For New York	
Eurymedon	Dec. 23
Tokiwa Maru	Mar. 21
Toyooka Maru	Feb. 1
Tsushima Maru	Dec. 12
For San Francisco, etc.	
Siberia Maru	Mar. 1
Tenyo Maru	Mar. 9
Venezuela	Mar. 4
For Seattle	
Yokohama Maru	Feb. 19
Tamba Maru	Mar. 13
For Tacoma	
Canada Maru	Feb. 7
Justin	Feb. 17
Manila Maru	Mar. 6

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	Due
From New York		
Hattie Luckenbach	Jan. 20	Apr. 2
From San Francisco, etc.		
China		Apr. 14
Colombia	Mar. 10	Apr. 6
Persia Maru		Apr. 19
From Tacoma		
Panama Maru		Apr. 29
From Seattle		
Kamakura Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 2

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on March 20, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	„	16-20
Pork	„	25-30
Veal	„	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	20-30
Salmon	„	16-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	25-30
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	18-20
Snipe	„	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	„	30-35
Wild Geese	„	35-40
Woodcock	„	40-50
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	5-6
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	7-12
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	„	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	10-15
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	16-18
Broad Beans	„	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	6-8
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	10-12
French Beans	„	20-25
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.60-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	10-12
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.68
Bran	„	$1.98
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	„	Tls. 17.40
Firewod	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 22nd.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

PATHE'S GOLD ROOSTER PLAY
IN FOUR PARTS

"THE CLOSING NET"

Produced by Edward Jose. Adapted by Geo. B. Seitz from Henry Rowland's Famous Novel.

FEATURING
HOWARD ESTEBOOK KATHRYN BROWNE-DECKER
BLISS MILFORD

-:- *Also* -:-

PATHE'S BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
Depicting all the principal events

"OYSTERS and PEARLS"
a comedy full of laughs

"HIM BARMAN"
"Lonesome Luke" Comedy a great laugh-producer.

COMPLETE NEW PROGRAMME

TONIGHT
AT THE
Victoria Theatre
SHOWING
THE FAMOUS PLAYER'S FIVE PART
Adaptation of Reinhart's Story
"THE SCALES OF JUSTICE"
A Famous Emotional Drama
AND NEW COMEDIES

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday, Friday, Saturday & Sunday, 22nd, 23rd, 24th & 25th March

"THE BROKEN COIN"
3rd and 4th Episodes, entitled:
"When the Crown Rocked"
and
"The Face at the Window"
Very Thrilling and Exciting Scenes are enacted in these two Episodes

"JACK'S RETURN"
Interesting Comedy
"BETTY IN LION'S DEN"
Very Exciting Comedy
"CAUGHT IN TIGHTS"
Highly Amusing Keystone Comedy

Dress Circle Seats ..... 30 Cents.
Matinee, Sunday Afternoon.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 29	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
.. 31	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
Apr 2	6.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 5	..	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 18	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 19	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 22	9.30*	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 23	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 24	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 27	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 27	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 29		Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 29	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T.Co.
.. 31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
.. 31	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Mar 30	1.00	London etc.	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr 1	5.30*	London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
.. 15	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 22	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	10.30*	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 23	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 25	noon	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 1	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 7	..	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
.. 7	..	Manila & Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 23	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 23	11.00*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 23	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 24	..	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 25	noon	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 22	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 22	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 23	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br	B. & S.
.. 23	10.00*	Hankow	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 25	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Lueny	Br	B. & S.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnght. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 21	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
.. 21		Taishu maru	879	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
.. 21	Hankow	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
.. 21	Hankow	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
.. 21	Swatow	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S	WTW
.. 21	Marseilles	Polynesien	6363	Fr.	Cie M. M.	CMW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 21	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
.. 21	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 21	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1272	Chi.	K. M. A.
.. 21	Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 21	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 21	Tsingtao	Tencho maru	1278	Jap.	S.M.R.
.. 21	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	do	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 21	Szechuen		1143	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Mar 19	Japan	Fushimi maru	6873	Jap.	N.Y.K.	WSW
Mar 20	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Mar 18	Foochow	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Mar 19	Japan	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKB
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB:1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1684	Ger.	Melcher	NGLB:1
Mar 18	Ningpo	Meiloo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Mar 17	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 25	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Mar 18		Romany		Br.		11 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3818	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 14	Japan	St. Bede	3139	Br.	Dodwell	BI
Mar 19	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNPW
Mar 10	Swatow	Tungwah	746	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 7	Moji	Upolu	701	Br.	N. S. S. Co.	YTPDW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, March 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Captain Findeison, will leave on Friday, the 23rd instant, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 23rd inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, March 24 at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, the 24th inst., at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Sinkiang, Capt. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thusrday, the 22nd inst., at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s s.s. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hoihow, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on Sunday, the 25th instant, noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Captain Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, the 25th instant, noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Friday mirning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping March 24. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Paoting, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on Sunday, the 24th instant, noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11,000 tons on Thursday, March 29. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru 11.000 tons on Thursday, March 29. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.
*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts
Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connecting at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.

The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each
TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong.		To San Francisco
S.S. "ECUADOR"	.....	Mar. 31
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Apr. 7	Apr. 26
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	May 5	May 24

(Subject to change)

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to
B. G. HAILE, Special representative.
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., Agents.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.
Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.
Shanghai Agents:
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BNB	Jan. 30	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	10	314	Brumby
8P	Nov. 8	Cruise	Morocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Bryan
7P	Feb. 11	Cruise	Samar	Am.g-b.	248	6	29	Timberlake
8P	Feb. 12	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	326	6	36	Clarke
ODW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1372	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers to the R.V.F. s.s. Poltava will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

20.—A moderate depression remains between Nippon and the Bonin. Anticyclone between Kiangsu and Shantung. Overcast, but fine and mild weather. Normal monsoon sets in again along our coasts.

21.—Fog before sunrise, then mist. The pressure is still gently rising. The wind veers slowly to N.E.

Wednesday, March 21, 1917.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		761.03	766.79
" " inches		30.12	30.19
Variation mm. for 24 h		-4. 7	-4.01
Variation mm. for 12 h		-2 63	-2.01
Wind	Direction	NNW	NNW
	Kilom per hour	23	25
	Miles	1.43	15.5
Temperature	Cen	6. 2	8.23
	Fahr	4.32	4.7
Humidity: co		95	67
Rebu.: sity 5-10		10	4
Rainfall mm.		07	—
Rainfall inches		00.3	—

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
SHORTEST ROUTE TO
ST. PAUL—CHICAGO—TORONTO.
MONTREAL and NEW YORK
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA
Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN 11,750 Tons
MONTEAGLE 12,720 Tons

REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,
Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T.K.K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	Tons.	Mar. 27	1917
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	April 5	"
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000	"	" 19	"
" "KOREA MARU"	18,000	"	May 1	"
" "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	"	" 15	"
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 26	"
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000	"	June 8	"
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000	"	" 22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING ISSUED to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents,*
Telephone No. 3229. 53 Szechuen Road.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
* APRIL 18, JUNE 26, SEPT. 8.
AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES
FOR HONGKONG
APRIL 7. JUNE 12, AUG. 26.
G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR
* OMITTING CALL AT KOBE AND HONOLULU

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons		
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	——	Mar. 30
KITANO MARU	16,000	——	April 1
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	April 15

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Mar. 24
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Mar. 27
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Mar. 31
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 3
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	April 7

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Mar. 22, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	Mar. 29, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

HIRANO MARU	16,000	Capt. H. Fraser,	Mar. 27, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. I. Noma,	April 2, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	——	Apr. 19 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

		Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Apr. 17, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	June 19, 1917

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Jaapn.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

Large Stocks of Swedish Paper.
Write for prices and particulars.
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 8 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2085	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	.	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	750	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1330	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1033	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	633	1219	1908	a. Tsochang d.	702	1302	1953

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

$ — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Business and Official Notices

Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE

THE twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Astor House Hotel, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., when the report and accounts for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1916, will be presented.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th March to 27th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.

Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Central Stores, Limited, will be held at the Astor House Hotel on Tuesday, the 27th March, 1917, at the termination of the ordinary general meeting, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

1. "THAT the name of the Company be changed to 'THE SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED'."
2. "THAT the new articles submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification initialed by the Chairman thereof be and they are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing articles thereof."

Should the Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the Twelfth day of March, 1917.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.
13045

The Cathay Trust, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that, in compliance with a letter of requisition from Shareholders, pursuant to Articles 54 and 55 of the Company's Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of The Cathay Trust, Limited, will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the fifth day of April, 1917, at four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing as an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Frederick Newman Matthews of No. 3d Peking Road, Shanghai and James Crichton Dyer, of No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting, and that such meeting will be held at the same time and place on the 30th day of April, 1917.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Register of members of the above named Company will be closed from the 5th April to the 30th April, both days inclusive, and in the event of a Special Resolution, for the voluntary winding up of the Company, being duly passed and confirmed, on or before the last-mentioned date, will thereafter remain closed, unless opened with the consent of the Liquidator.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1917.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
13073

The Shanghai Seremban Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, the 30th day of March, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts for the 10 months ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, 23rd, to Friday, 30th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 14th March, 1917. 13066

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.
12898

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.
12899

Just Arrived

FRESH
MAYROSE BUTTER

Shanghai General Store
No. 5 BROADWAY

R. W. Heidorn & Co.

favoured with instructions from the CONCERNED will sell by Public Auction at

No. 405 Avenue Joffre
corner of Avenue du Roi Albert
on

Tuesday, the 27th March
at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Valuable and Superior Household Furniture and Sundries

comprising: Hall, Drawing Room (including piano and piano-player), Dining Room, Bedrooms, Bathrooms, Pantry, Kitchen and Garden

On view on Saturday, Sunday & Monday.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.
Auctioneers.
Telephone No. 4240.

NOTICE

The first floor of the CARLTON CAFE is for hire *exclusively for private entertainments,* with the excellent Orchestra and Ballroom included.

PRICES

including catering, on application to the Manager.

13028

Fresh

SEEDS

Arrived

The Shanghai Flora
88 Szechuen Road
opposite
Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
Tel. 2710

Compound Glycerophosphate WINE.

A most valuable reconstructive tonic in cases of physical and mental breakdown, nervous exhaustion, loss of energy and insomnia.

$2.00
per bottle.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A. G.
37 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry .. arr.	*14.10	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	18.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow R	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.48	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.28	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.58	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.52	
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	

Up — Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections — Down

			Daily Mail				Daily Mail
S.P.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R. 7.55	P.P.R.	PEKING	dep.	8.35
	NANKING FERRY	arr.	14.10		TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	11.10
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep.	S. 15.30	T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	S. 12.00
	TSINANFU	arr. dep.	7.56 8.06		TSINANFU	arr. dep.	20.21 20.31
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	16.13		PUKOW	arr.	13.00
P.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	17.00	S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY	dep.	R. 14.20
	PEKING	arr.	19.50		SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	21.20

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM FEBRUARY 20th, 1917

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	102A Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North..... dep.		7.40	8.55	10.05		14.05			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.01	9.16	10.26		14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.10	9.25	10.35		14.34			
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.		8.28	9.45	11.00		14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South.....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang ..... arr.		9.09	10.47	12.00		15.26	17.37		
Sungkiang ..... dep.		9.13	10.55	12.10		15.28	17.47		
Kashai ..... dep.		10.03	11.58	13.33		16.15	18.57		
Kashing ..... arr.		10.25	12.26	14.06		16.36	19.30		
Kashing ..... dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16		16.46			
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15		17.21			
Chang An..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10		17.55			
Hangchow ..... arr.	10.26	12.43	15.16	17.37		18.42			
Hangchow ..... dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47		18.54			
Zah Kou..... arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15		19.10			

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.				6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow ..... arr.				7.05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
Hangchow ..... dep.				7.15	8 40		9 33	14 40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.				8 15	9 56		11.03	15 26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.				8 52	10 40		12 30	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... arr.				9 30	11.22		13 3	6.28	19.40
Kashing ..... dep.			7.25	9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai..... dep.			8.07	10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sungkiang ..... arr.			9.08	10 54	12 59		16 03	17.46	
Sungkiang ..... dep			9 18	10 57	13 03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Lunghwa Junction..... dep.				11.44	14.07		17 22	18.32	
Siccawei ..... dep.				11 58	14.17		17 32	18 42	
Jessfield ..... dep.				12.01	14 26		17 41	18.51	
Shanghai North ... . arr.				12.20	14.45		18.00	19.10	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
Ken Shang Mun. dep	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... arr.	7 35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
Hangchow..... dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow..... dep	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. arr	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
Ken Shang Mun. dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL NOTICE

R. M. S.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

30,625 Tons

will be despatched from Woosung for

Manila and Hongkong

to be followed by R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and subsequent sailings of these steamers.

For further particulars apply to

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.

Tel. 181-182

13010

S.A.A.C. BOXING TOURNAMENT

The Second Preliminaries will be held at Chang Su-Ho Gardens on April 4th at 9.15 p.m. The winners of the First and Second Preliminaries will be eligible for the Finals which will be held on April 18th. Contestants are invited to send their names to Messrs. Squires & Bingham, 17a Nanking Road.

THE COMPETITION IS OPEN TO ALL AMATEURS

13142 M 22

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES
24th March, 1917

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m.

Special Trains 12.50 p.m., 1.25 p.m.

Entrance Tickets $1.00 each

Tiffins

Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan at the Race Course.

By order.
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

HILL'S BAZAAR

will open on Monday, April 2,

at 119 Szechuen Road

(opposite Chinese Post Office)

with $50,000.00 worth of

Spring and Summer Outfitting Goods and Household Linens

at positively

LOWER PRICES than last year

made possible by favourable exchange.

For Sale or to Let From 1st May

No 50 Route Doumer—modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, standing well back from the road, containing: Hall, Billiard-room, three entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, five bathrooms and Boxroom. Garage, stabling for four horses; well developed grounds, tennis lawn (four courts), croquet lawn and rosary. Altogether about 20 mows of land.

For inspection apply to:
STIRLING FESSENDEN,
3 Hongkong Road.

13115

BILL SMITH

A LITTLE "HIRANO" MINERAL WATER IN YOUR HOME WILL ADD TO THE ENJOYMENT OF YOUR GUESTS

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, owing to the shareholders desiring to discontinue the business, the firm called Teh Kong Ziang (德康祥) at Tsingtau, Weihsien, Tsinan and Shanghai, has been sold to Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang (裕源長), through the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu (馮韜山, 王紹坡). The sale includes all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter all business formerly carried on with various parties by the Teh Kong Ziang, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., will be fully undertaken by the said Yue Yuen Chang (裕源長), and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Chau Wei Ching 邱渭卿
Yee Ngoh Ming 奚蔓銘
Lee Tze Ping 李子賓
Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍

Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

13116

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that, on the introduction of Messrs. Feng Yu Shan and Wong Shou Pu, an agreement has been entered into between the shareholders of the firm Teh Kong Ziang and Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang, by which Yue Yuen Chang have bought from the shareholders the business of the firm named Teh Kong Ziang at Tsingtau, Weihsien, Tsinan and Shanghai, with all goods, either in stock or on order, also furniture, fixtures and fittings.

Hereafter, Messrs. Yue Yuen Chang will take full responsibility for all business, including debit and credit accounts, goods, vouchers, sealed papers and guarantees, etc., formerly carried on by the said Teh Kong Ziang, and the former shareholders have no further liability or connection with the business, nor are they concerned in any profit or loss resulting from the new management.

Wong Yoh Ching 王玉珍
Chee Yoh Chen 紀玉臣

Shanghai, March 17, 1917.

The Automobile Club of China

MEMBERS are reminded that the Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held at the Rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, No. 1 Yuenmingyuen Road, Shanghai, To-day, 22nd March, 1917, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Shanghai, 19th March, 1917.

13129

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED to rent, suite of offices. Centrally situated, from April 1. 'Phone West 554.

13087

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways etc.

"MODERN"
DUPLICATOR – PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps good in all climates. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or gelatine.

WILL MAKE 40 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON

From $12.00 to $20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Producing daily over 4,000 Foreign and Native Eggs, Absolutely Guaranteed as New-Laid

Tell your cook to buy your eggs only from our stall at the Hongkew Market, or send your order to our Farm at Chung Hsin Road, opposite the Shanghai-Nanking Railroad (近寶山路在中興路口). You can order any number, from two to one thousand eggs daily, and we will send them to you early every morning. All our eggs bear a stamp showing the date when laid.

PRICES

Foreign Eggs	$1 for 35
Native Eggs First-grade	1 for 70
Second-grade	1 for 80

13164

CANTOROVITCH

Spring **SALE** now on of General Outfitting Goods and **Ladies' Hats**

103 BROADWAY

LYCEUM THEATRE

For a Short Season Only. Commencing Friday, March 23rd

MAURICE E. BANDMAN, PRESENTS

THE NEW

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY

in the following latest London Successes

March 23 & 24
The Latest Adelphi Success
"HIGH JINKS"

March 26 & 27
The Phenomenal Alhambra Success
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

March 28
"THE MERRY WIDOW"

March 29 & 30
The Phenomenal Record-Breaker
"MR. MANHATTAN"
From the Prince of Wales' Theatre

March 31
The Recent Adelphi Success
"TINA"

April 2 & 3
The Latest Gaiety Success
"THEODORE & CO."

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. sharp

Prices of Admission $3.00, $2.00, $1.00.

BOOKING now open at MOUTRIE'S

13083

Just think of the most beautiful, the most economical, and the most highly appreciated present, and you will at once think of

The Marco Polo Scarf.

Price Prepaid: $4.25

Postage & Duty Free

WIDLER & COMPANY
Chungking, West China

"Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., the Local Secretaries of the Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd., are in receipt of telegraphic communication from the London Secretaries that the Annual General Meeting of the above Company will be held on the 26th March and that the share register will be closed from the 24th March to 4th April. The final dividend of 2/- per share less income tax at the rate of 4/6 in the £ will be payable on the 3rd April."

13165

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 477.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtze River—South Channel Entrance.

Kiutoan Light—Vessel to be temporarily withdrawn and replaced by the Light-Vessel Tienching.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 27th April, 1917, the Kiutoan Light-vessel, moored in the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River, will be temporarily withdrawn from her station and replaced by the Light-vessel Tienching.

The Tienching is a steel vessel, 83 feet in length, painted Red. The light, which is exhibited from a lantern carried by an iron trestle structure, is dioptric, of the sixth order, showing an occulting White light every 3 seconds, thus:—

Light ..... 0.3 seconds.
Eclipse ..... 2.7 ,,

The centre of the light is 35 feet above the water, and the light should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 10 nautical miles. A Black drum encircles the trestle below the lantern as a daymark. During foggy or thick weather a gong will be beaten at short intervals.

If the Light-vessel is driven from her station, the usual light will not be shown, but a fixed Red light will be exhibited from each end of the vessel during the night and a Red flag hoisted by day.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 21st March, 1917.

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 478.

China Sea.

Shanghai District.

Yangtze River—South Channel Entrance.

Tungsha Lightship to be moved.

NOTICE is hereby given that on or about the 1st May, 1917, the Tungsha Lightship, moored in the South Channel Entrance to the Yangtze River, will be moved about 5 cables S. 36° W., magnetic, from its present position.

W. Ferd. Tyler,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 21st March, 1917.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, an unfurnished flat of two rooms, or would share house with any quiet and respectable family. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

13166 M 28

WANTED immediately, a house or flat for office, on or near the Bund. Apply to Box 262, THE CHINA PRESS.

13154 M 23

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 8 and 11

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time, Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No. 184
THE CHINA PRESS.

12976

TO LET, two well-furnished flats, verandah, bathroom, kitchen attached. Rent Tls. 25, Tls. 30: piano, taxes, water included. 8 Ward Road.

13153 M 25

TO LET, furnished room, with bathroom attached, in Yangtszepoo district. Bachelors only need apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

13148 M 23

TO LET, 28 Carter Road, one large bed-sitting-room well-furnished, full board, quiet locality.

13068

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.

12988 T. F.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HIGHLY-educated Chinese stenotypist is open for immediate engagement. Moderate salary will be accepted. Apply to Box 267, THE CHINA PRESS.

13161 M 24

EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and typist desires position; two years' experience. Neutral. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

13170 M 23

IF you want a good Japanese servant, apply to Iwaya, No. C-1562 Kashing Road, Shanghai.

13084

WANTED, stenography and typing after office hours, Saturdays, Sundays. Competent American woman. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

13138 M 25

WANTED by young lady, position as companion. No objection to travel. Apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

13125 M 22

WANTED, position as godown keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, steno-typist. State nationality, age, previous experience and salary required. Apply to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

13155 M 23

WANTED, girl for dancing and posing act. Experience unnecessary but preferred. Good figure essential. Good salary, all expenses. Year's contract, additional two if satisfactory. Apply personally, Crawley, Victoria Theater; 10.30-12; 2-3.

13137 M 22

WANTED stenographer. Must be experienced. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

13130 M 22

EDUCATIONAL

WIRELESS telegraphy class for beginners opening soon. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

JAPANESE LESSONS wanted for an hour each evening. Replies, stating previous experience and terms, which must be moderate, to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

13152 M 23

EXPERIENCED TEACHER (Chinese) in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect, wishes to find foreign pupils. Lessons explained with English or Chinese. Apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

13156 M 22

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wants Russian lessons. Lady teacher preferred. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

13126 M 25

MANDARIN TEACHER has spare time for more pupils in morning and evening. Apply to Mr. Hsia, 1-831 North Soochow Road.

13101 M 22

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

13089 M 29

YOUNG GENTLEMAN (Ally) desires to take lessons in French conversation and piano. Apply to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

13058 M 24

HOUSES TO LET

46 BUBBLING WELL Road, 6-roomed house, with attics, to let; for immediate occupation. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

13106 M 23

HOUSE TO LET, 45 Bubbling Well Road; furniture can be taken over by valuation. Apply on premises.

13000 M 22

APARTMENTS WANTED

A FURNISHED room, without board, wanted by a bachelor, in private family. Central district preferred. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

13162 M 24

BRITISHER desires room and board, in private Russian family. Apply to Box 266, THE CHINA PRESS.

13160 M 24

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a very fine concert grand piano, by Bluthner, Leipzig, of medium size, imported 4 years ago, and well looked after. May be tried on application to R. W. Heidorn & Co., Auctioneers and Brokers, 7-8 French Bund. Telephone No. 4240.

13151 M 27

FOR SALE, one pointer, partly trained; moderate price accepted. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

13133 M 22

FOR SALE: American Sole-Leather, heavy sides, Bear brand, average 28 lbs. For terms, etc., please apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

13149 M 23

RUBBER-TYRED ricsha for sale, in excellent condition. Only used few times. $70. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

13145 M 23